FEB 1863

The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Arrival of the Steamers McClellan and George Cromwell.

No Military Movements of Importance.

Trouble at Baton Rouge About the Negro Soldiers.

The Brooklyn Reported Ashore at Galveston.

SUPPRESSION AND REVIVAL OF THE DELTA

The steamer *Gen. B. McClellan*, Capt. Gray, with New-Orleans dates to the 10th, arrived yesterday.

The steamer *George Cromwell*, with New-Orleans dates to the 13th, also arrived last evening. The news is unimportant.

There had been no movement of Gen. Banks' forces. There was some discontent among the troops, growing out of the unwillingness of white officers to be placed on common relations with black officers.

There was a report from Galveston that the frigate *Brooklyn* was aground in eleven feet of water.

There were rumors that the rebels had attacked the Mobile blockaders, after the fashion of Galveston; but nothing definite was known.

An event which had created considerable excitement was the suppression of the *Daily Delta*, edited by Capt. Clark and Col. E. M. Brown. It had not transpired what had induced the step, as up to the day before the order of suspension Gen. Banks had appeared to be well satisfied with the management of the paper. The printers of the office called upon the editors and they advised the workmen to wait upon Gen. Banks and represent to him that their source of subsistence was in the continuance of the paper. Upon this, the General directed that the paper be continued under the management of the book-keeper, Mr. Henry Gaser. There was a good deal of exultation in secession circles, and many prominent citizens had called upon Col. Brown and Capt. Clark and thanked them for the services rendered, but could not extort from them the cause of the act. It was thought, however, that the editors were unseated because of an article on the impolicy of excluding the captured portions of the South from the privileges of the President's proclamation. It was surmised by others that the French Consul and Reverdy Johnson had induced Gen. Banks to take the step he had taken.

The *Delta* has been placed in the hands of the Messrs. Hill, reporters of the New-York *Herald* and Boston *Journal*.

On Feb. 9, Gen. Banks issued the following order for the exchange of prisoners:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Feb. 9, 1863.

General Orders, No. 16.—1. All prisoners of war in this Department, taken from the enemy, and now on parole, and who have not taken the oath of allegiance, will report on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Canal-street, in this city, for passage, *via* Baton Rouge, through the lines, under flag of truce.

Such as have not already been registered will report at the Provost-Marshal's office, No. 177 Canal-street, in time to be registered.

Officers of the United States having Confederate prisoners of war in custody will forward them to this city under guard, in time for registration and passage on transport, as above provided.

2. By General Orders No. 10, of Jan. 10, 1863, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's office, the following officers and men are declared duly exchanged as prisoners of war: All captures of officers, enlisted men and camp followers in the States of Texas and Louisiana, up to Jan. 1, 1863; all captures of officers, enlisted men and camp followers, in the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, up to December 10, 1862; all captures on the sea, the sea and Gulf coasts, and the water flowing into the same, up to Dec. 10, 1862.

All officers and enlisted men of the United States, in this Department, herein declared exchanged, will immediately report for duty with their proper companies and regiments.

By command of Major-General BANKS.
Richard B. Irwin, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
(Official.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Rumored Fall of Charleston—New Regulations with Planters—Affairs Up the River—The Prize Ancona—The Three Martyrs—Pilot Town—The River—"The Army and the Copperheads"—Exchange of Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1863.

The city has been in great excitement for the last forty-eight hours, and the loyalists much elated by the rumor that Charleston had fallen in possession of the Union forces. The wish was, perhaps, father to the thought. The fact is that we learnt, some days ago, *from* rebel papers of the 5th, that our iron-clads were before Charleston, with thirteen other sails visible; and we know that these iron-clads would never appear simultaneously before that city without *immediately* striking a blow. We therefore construe this long and ominous silence into the best of news, especially when we think of the dreadful engines of war—those 15-inch thunderers—which are known to have been sent forward against the doomed city that inaugurated this rebellion.

GEN. BANKS AND THE PLANTERS.

I inclose you a very important circular just issued by the Sequestration Commission, under approval of Maj.-Gen. Banks, to regulate the future labor of slaves in the "excepted" districts. For days past, the St. Charles Hotel was the rendezvous of large bodies of planters and slaveowners, from all parts of the State, who met privately and adjourned with all that mystery which denoted that some important transaction was going on. The result of their conferences was an agreement to employ the negroes at wages, and the system was embodied in a circular which I send you.

How far the arrangement proposed by the planters—and in which, if I understand the matter rightly, the negroes must either be organized or be considered vagrants—comes up to the proper standard of "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," it is not for me to say; but this I do know, that the wages that have been paid, and remuneratively too, by private individuals, were as follows: $10 per month for mechanics, &c.; $6 to $7 for field hands and $4 for women. In such cases, they were also fed, but had to find their own clothing; which, with the negro, we know to be no very formidable consideration. There are other most important features in this new measure, upon the merits or demerits of which it will be left for you to judge.

AFFAIRS UP THE RIVER.

A party just returned from Baton Rouge, and who tells me that he had a pass from the Commanding General there to go to into the enemy's lines upon "private business," actually did make his way some 15 miles into them, or to within 10 miles of Port Hudson. I could learn nothing from him beyond the fact that a man named "Monkey Joe"—a resident of Baton Rouge—had been hung at Port Hudson five or six days ago for being caught spiking the guns of the enemy—and, also, that he found all the rebels he met in fine condition, with excellent Tennessee horses, and plenty of just as good food "as he would wish to eat."

It may seem astonishing to you, how a beleaguered enemy can manage to command so easily the necessaries of life; but if you were here to listen, as we are sometimes forced to do, to the open, unblushing revelations of speculating harpies, who come here to smuggle these necessaries among the enemy, in return for cotton, however shocked you might be, you would cease to find any magic about their proceedings. I tell you, there is something very rotten about the State of Denmark.

I wrote you, in a former letter, about some very unpleasant occurrences having taken place at Ship Island, owing simply to the presence there of colored regiments, and I am sorry to tell you that the epidemic has extended to Baton Rouge.

The Third Louisiana Native (colored) Guards are stationed there, encamped in front of the garrison. It is a regiment consisting of one thousand strong, with four Captains and six non-commissioned officers, all colored, and are represented by all who have seen them as a well-drilled, orderly and obedient set of men. These men have committed no wrong, that I can hear of, except the heinous one of *being colored*, and yet the treatment to which they have been subjected has been of a nature to compel their Commander, Col. J. A. Nelson, to come here and seek the aid and advice of Maj.-Gen. Banks. Circumstantially as the matter has come to my notice, implicitly as I feel bound to believe the parties from whom I get the information, I am still loth to pen a word reflecting upon the conduct of any United States officers before I have been able to ascertain *facts* for myself at Baton Rouge, whither I shall proceed by the earliest opportunity. If these colored men are really soldiers of the United States, organized or sanctioned by the President, it is infamous that they should be thus maltreated.

THE PRIZE ANCONA.

The English prize schooner *Ancona*, of which I wrote you in a former letter, has been unloading here for some days past, and turns out a richer little treasure than was imagined. This is the same English vessel from Liverpool which the *Pocahontas*, sloop-of-war, chased from the Pine Tree, near Mobile entrance, and captured, after 16 hours' chase, about thirty miles S. S. E. from St. Blas.

They found in her here a valuable cargo of brandies, wines, clothing, shoes, ale, Enfield rifles, crockery, teas, carbonate of soda, caustic soda, 1,150 barrels of powder, and numerous other contraband things for the rebels, the whole valued—vessel and cargo—at $250,000.

Owing to there being no Prize Court here—which by the way, would seem to be more adapted to such a purpose than a barren place like Key West, where there is scarcely a purchaser for a box of shoes—a Prize Commission has been organized for this especial occasion. The Commission is composed of the following: Commodore Menzies, of the *Pensacola*; Acting-Master Banks, of the *Pocahontas*; Capt. Duryea, United States Artillery; Acting-Master Sterrell, Ordnance Officer, and Robert Sergeant, United States Appraiser.

THE THREE MARTYRS.

The three Reverends—Leacock, Goodrich and Fulton—who came from New-York in the *George Cromwell*, returned again to Gotham in the *Creole* on Monday last, being still the same uncompromising "registered enemies" they were when they set out. These persons who, as "registered enemies," still denying and defying the authority of the United States, could hardly in reason have expected the freedom of the city here, were quite wrathful when they found they could not be permitted to land without taking the oath of allegiance, and had a long correspondence with Gen. Banks, in which they tried hard to mollify him. The General, however, proved inexorable; and so, after enjoying a pleasant view of the city from the deck of the *Cromwell* during several days, the martyrs had to get on the *Creole* and bid a fond adieu to the Crescent City. The intense devotion of these three gentlemen to their native land—Dixie—is only natural, considering that two of them are Englishmen and the other a native of the State of New-York.

PILOT-TOWN.

At the southwest entrance of the Mississippi, buried among reeds and mud, and floating remnants of trees that have come all the way from the head-waters of the Mississippi, is a wretched little conglomeration of about a dozen huts that seem to have grown spontaneously from the water. It is called Pilot-town. As its name indicates, it is a locality where nobody lives—if living it can be called—but those who pilot vessels in and out the mouths of the Mississippi.

I should have been content to leave Pilot-town to its silent marshy glories, its pelicans and alligators, if I had not recently learned from a young friend of mine connected with the Boston Press, and who was accidentally compelled to pass a wretched night there, that the state of things he found requires ventilating.

It appears that the two Inspectors there, without whose especial recommendation no pilot can be appointed, were not long since both *commanders of rebel gunboats*—antecedents which, to say the very least, appear strange for those who are selected as guardians to hold the key of the entire Mississippi River. Another pilot there boasts openly of having been the first to raise the rebel flag in the parish of Plaquemine. Not a single loyal flag is to be seen floating in the place, except the one over the house of Capt. Wm. Jones, a native of Mobile, who once owned negroes, but is a thorough and devoted Unionist.

This man, for nothing but his loyal sentiments, was literally driven from his home with a rope round his neck; and his family—composed of a wife and two educated daughters—forced, by every insult and contumely, to follow him to his present abode, where they have only recently arrived. Even in Pilot-town, where Capt. Jones is supposed to be living under the protection of the American flag, he has received anonymous letters threatening his life. Considering what tremendous disaster might result from having but one faithless hand at the helm in some critical hour of our nation's struggle in these same latitudes, it will be well for the authorities to take this hint, to give Pilot-town a complete overhauling, and compel every craft there sailing under *false* colors to show its manifest.

THE RIVER

Is continuing to rise, and presents a truly magnificent appearance. It is already six feet higher than it was this time last year, and is within three feet of the highest point it was ever known to attain. Considering that the season of floods is not yet upon us, and with the news which has reached us of that tremendous fall of snow—18 inches—in the Mississippi Valley, the folks here are anticipating a flood such as never came in the memory of any one living. If so, it will only be all the better for our naval operations at Vicksburgh, and indeed all along the river, not only by considerably widening it, but by lifting our gunboats so high as to enable them to rake the shore on either side, and paralyze any artillery that may be brought against them. Already one or two small crevasses have occurred, both above and below New-Orleans; but if the water should rise to any great extent, the whole surrounding country will be submerged.

"THE ARMY AND THE COPPERHEADS."

That leading article in the New-York Times of the 2?th, with the above title, created much attention here, and was quoted by the *Delta* in extenso. That is precisely the kind of thing we want to see circulated among the people here, to add stiffness to the backbones of the weak, and teach the brave fellows who are fighting the battles of their country that their countrymen at home do not all look upon them as mere meaningless puppets, to aid designing politicians in handing over their country to the mercy of its destroyers. I heard one gentleman say, after reading that article, that his $20 was ready toward a fund for purchasing the Times by wholesale, to throw gratuitously into the ranks of the army.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

General Order No. 16, issued Feb. 9, gives notice of an exchange of paroled prisoners to take place on Friday, the 20th inst., at Baton Rouge. The exchange will comprise all captures of officers, enlisted men and camp followers in the States of Texas and Louisiana, up to Jan. 1, 1863; all captures of officers, enlisted men and camp followers in the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, up to Dec. 10, 1862; all captures on the sea, the sea and Gulf coasts, and the water flowing into the same, up to Dec. 10, 1862. The occasion promises to be a most interesting one, and as it will doubtless give one a peep at the renowned Port Hudson, I shall certainly be there unless some more important event calls me elsewhere. The latter is by no means improbable, as all the long preparations, in men and materials, which have been gathering together for weeks past, seem now to be on the eve of culminating in some decisive action.

NEMO.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Reported Sinking of a Banks Transport by the Florida.

The North Fighting for Self-Preservation.

The Most Critical Period in the Whole War.

From a copy of the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th inst., and of the Petersburgh *Express* of the 16th, we make the subjoined extracts:

The *Dispatch* of the 17th contains an advertisement for substitutes for service in the rebel army, offering a bounty of $2,000 apiece.

The *Dispatch* also has the following items:

"The *Florida* has sent the *Annie Bonsall*, with troops for New-Orleans, to the bottom.

"Gunpowder is selling here at $8 per pound; tea, $6 50@$7 per pound; chloroform, $16 50 per pound; black broadcloth, $16 50@$22 50 per yard; grey cloth, $16."

"The whole of the Yankee army is leaving Aquia Creek, the greater portion bound to Washington, and the remainder to Old Point. The object of this move is to recruit and reorganize."

WHAT THE NORTH IS FIGHTING FOR.

From the Dispatch.

The North is fighting for self-preservation as much as for Southern subjugation, the latter of which is now chiefly desired because it involves the former. The time, when possessed of devils, it sought to exterminate the South in a fit of foaming, diabolic frenzy, has long since passed, and, in spite of Lincoln's proclamation, the clear distinct object of the great mass of that nation in the further prosecution of this war is to save themselves from the overwhelming avalanche of ruin which the success of the Southern cause must precipitate upon their heads.

They have learned a good deal since this war commenced. They were going to wipe us out in sixty days. The Seventh Regiment alone, in the opinion of the magnificent James Watson Webb, would be sufficient for our subjugation! But seven hundred regiments have not accomplished the feat. Two years of war, and they have not even taken Richmond, which lies on the margin of our territory, and is accessible by four navigable streams. Wipe us out in Sixty days! And now, after two years, they are engaged in a death struggle to keep themselves from being "wiped out" from the map of nations!

The final defeat of the North in this struggle involves its total bankruptcy—commercial, financial and political. No lobster, divested of its shell, was ever more at the mercy of the rest of the animal creation. It produces nothing of its own which cannot be produced elsewhere in greater perfection. Its manufactories would tumble into ruins; for the South, their principal customer, even if it could ever defile its hands again with Yankee notions, could buy cheaper and better elsewhere. Its ships would rot at the wharves; for the South would carry its staples in its own vessels, and the monopoly of the coasting trade, the fishing bounties, &c., would be dreams of the past. The cities which have rivaled the fame of Tyre and Babylon would be forsaken for the new marts of commerce that would spring up in the Southern States. The fountains of public revenue, mainly derived under the Union from the great staples of the South, would be dried up. There would be neither means to pay the enormous national debt nor to carry on the Government after the war. Repudiation, which will be the inevitable recourse of the North to pay its existing liabilities, will not improve its credit, and enable it to raise the wind hereafter. Direct taxation, heavy enough to meet its wants, would produce another revolution. In any event, the process of disintegration successfully inaugurated would proceed with irresistible power. The Northwest would set up for itself. The Middle States would shake themselves clear of New-England, which might humbly petition to be once more received as a British colony. These are some of the inevitable calamities which the North is now fighting to escape, but which, in all probability, no effort she can make will be sufficient to avert. Her doom is written, and, what is worse for her, it has been written by her own hand, and she will be her own executioner.

Without placing an invading foot upon her soil, without burning one Northern homestead, or bombarding one Northern town, the South has only to stand by and see the retribution which Providence permits these wretches, whose hands are stained with the innocent blood of our people, to inflict upon themselves.

SUMMERSET OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

From the Dispatch.

We published yesterday an extract from a late speech of John Van Buren, from which it may be seen that he is as much for the prosecution of the war as Lincoln or Sumner. We were confident that not only he, but *all* the apparent friends of the South in the Northern States, would be of that way of thinking as soon as they found that the South would not agree to any further political association with them. They only differ from the Abolitionists in the manner of reconstructing that concern. They are for accomplishing it by means of a treaty, while the Abolitionists are bent upon subjugating us. But the Union—the blessed Union—"the best Government the world ever saw"—is the cry of them all. To effect its restoration they are alike ready to drown the earth in blood, provided it can be effected in no other way.

Let us cease to talk or even to think about mediation, or recognition, or intervention, or disruption among the remaining States of the Union. Nothing has a greater tendency to relax the efforts of our authorities in filling up the ranks, or to incline the hearts of our soldiers to avoid the inevitable hardships of their situation. It is natural that the men should relax in their discipline when they are told that whole States are breaking off from the Yankees, and coming to fight their battles for them. Just at this time it is especially important for them to know that they have their own valor alone to depend on, and to teach them anything else is to do the cause a serious injury.

A CALL TO THE RESCUE.

From the Dispatch.

The great demand of the times is the rallying of the whole physical force of the Confederacy to the great points which the Yankees, in vast numbers, are now about to assail. *It is the most critical period of the whole war.* Every man in the country subject to military duty should be at his post. Every straggler should come back at once to his duty. The Conscription law, which has been faithfully and thoroughly executed in Virginia, should be extended with equal fidelity and thoroughness in every other State. The enrolling officers should do their duty with the most searching and unshrinking energy. There are able-bodied fighting men enough for the emergency if the Conscription law is carried out elsewhere as it has been in Virginia. If this is not done the war may be protracted for years. If it is done, the bolts of the [illegible] will everywhere be broken.

DREWRY'S BLUFF.

From the Petersburgh Express.

A visit to this celebrated locality a few days ago enlightened us a good deal as to the condition of things there, "fore and astern."

Of course we cannot, for prudential reasons, describe the defences of the place—the breastworks, the batteries, and the various other items which constitute the means of resistance to the Yankees should they ever take it into their heads to repeat their memorable adventure of last May. But we can say without impropriety, in a general way, that should they ever again place themselves within range of the guns of Fort Darling, as they call it, they will "see sights," compared with which those they saw before will sink into utter insignificance. The preparations to give them a becoming reception whenever it may be their folly, or rather insanity, to try another expedition against it, whether by water or by land, or by a combined one, are of a character and extent to warrant the prediction that they will have one of the most awful discomfitures that they have yet sustained. A full and careful examination of the additions and improvements which have been made since the Bluff passed through its first ordeal, satisfied us that the Commander there and all the officers and soldiers had faithfully discharged every duty. All that science, skill and labor could do to strengthen this naturally formidable position, has been done, in first-rate style, and everything there is now in "apple-pie order." All is in readiness for a fight at any moment it may come. There is but one feeling prevailing amongst the troops and marines, and that is, a determination to give the Yankees of the East what Vicksburgh gave so unsparingly to the Yankees of the West. Never will a Lincoln craft pass the obstructions in the river at Drewry's.

LANDING OF YANKEES AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

From the Dispatch.

Information reached some of our advanced forces stationed on the Williamsburgh road, on Sunday night, that the Abolitionists were landing in large numbers at Newport's News. If the information be correct, it is not improbable that the Yankees alluded to comprise the army corps of Gen. Smith, that sailed from Fortress Monroe last Thursday.

A FORMER CITIZEN TURNED TRAITOR.

From the Dispatch.

A few months since the privateer *Retribution* sailed from a Southern port, having as Captain, Vernon Locke, a well-known English shipmaster, and as first and second officers, Capt. Parker, formerly of the privateer *Dixie*, and Charles Carroll Hicks, formerly of Gen. Winder's Police. It was the declared intention of Capt. Locke to run all his prizes into Wilmington, N. C., if possible. After being out a week he captured the brig *J. P. Ellicott*, of Boston, on board of which was placed a prize crew in charge of Hicks, with orders to make his way to Wilmington. The Yankee papers, in giving an account of the retaking of the prize, says she was delivered up by her crew. It appears that after Hicks got possession of the vessel he cruised around for a short time, and finally bore away to St. Thomas, where the vessel was given up to Commodore Wilkes' squadron.

[The above is the same person who is mentioned as having been arrested in this City at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday afternoon.—Ed. Times.]

GEN. STERLING PRICE.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Crisis* states that a telegram received there announces that a new appointment has been made for Gen. Holmes's district, and that Maj.-Gen. Price will be placed in the active command of all the troops in that department, taking with him the Missouri regiment now in the Army of the West.

ADDITIONAL FROM RICHMOND.

The New Merrimac Unseaworthy—Longstreet's Division Sent to the Southwest.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 20.

C. F. Miller, who has been employed as a clerk in Richmond, arrived here to-day, having made his escape to one of the boats of the Potomac flotilla. He represents that the *Merrimac No. 2*, was at Fort Darling at the latter end of January, having a lighter on each side of her, owing to her top-heaviness. She carries four guns, but is pierced for eight.

Gen. Longstreet's Division passed through Richmond several weeks ago for the South and Southwest, and large numbers besides, of the Army of the Rappahannock have followed. He says that the country between Richmond and Fredericksburgh over which he traveled on foot, is nearly desolated.

NEWS FROM NASSAU, N. P.

The Pirate Florida in Port for Twenty-four Hours—Movements of the Blockade Runners, &c.

The steamer *British Queen*, from Nassau, on the 15th inst., arrived last evening.

We find the following regarding the pirate *Florida* in the Nassau *Guardian*, of the 28th ult.:

"The Confederate States steamer-of-war *Florida*, Lieut. J. N. Maffitt commanding, arrived here on Monday last from Havana. Having obtained permission to remain in port 24 hours, she sailed again at 11 o'clock yesterday morning."

Major Miller and Capt. Mahes, of the Twenty-third Connecticut Regiment, had reached Nassau to procure assistance in getting wrecked stuff from ship *Planter*.

The steamer *Leopard* arrived at Nassau, Jan. 19, from Charleston, with a full cargo of cotton, and sailed 7th inst., on her return trip.

A sloop, with turpentine, also arrived from Charleston on the 21st.

The steamer *Flora* cleared on the 20th for St. John, N. B., but probably to run the blockade.

The steamers *Douglass* and *Nina* cleared for St. John, N. B., on the 23d—both neutral blockade runners.

The steamer *Giraffe*, from Wilmington, arrived at Nassau on the 25th, and the steamer *Antonica*, from Savannah, on the 31st, both with cotton.

The steamer *Thistle* cleared on the 28th to run the blockade.

The *Giraffe* sailed again on the 7th inst.; also, the steamer *Annie Childs*, to run the blockade. The *Antonica* has gone to St. Thomas.

The steamer *Calypso*, from Charleston, arrived at Nassau on the 9th inst.

The steamers *Eagle* and *Wave Queen*, from St. Thomas, and *Emma* and *Granite City*, from Greenock, arrived on the 9th, to be added to the neutral fleet of blockade runners.

The steamer *Ruby* sailed on the 9th, and the *Nicholas I.* on the 10th, to run the blockade.

The steamers *Douro* and *Eagle* sailed on the 14th to run the blockade.

A few schooners had also arrived from Southern ports with cotton.

All the above-mentioned blockade runners were consigned to and cleared by the notorious firm of Adderly & Co.

Reported Movement of Rebels into Kentucky.

Louisville, Friday, Feb. 20.

It is reported that the rebel Cols. Tucker, Schnwald, and White, with from 600 to 1,000 mounted men, have crossed the Cumberland at Mill Spring, and are bound northward.

The reports of large bodies of rebel cavalry crossing the Cumberland River, are not credited at headquarters.

No Signs of the Nova Scotian.

Portland, Friday, Feb. 20—Midnight.

There are no signs of the *Nova Scotian*. Weather clear and cold.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Bank Bill Through the House.

NO AMENDMENTS MADE.

The Conscription Bill to be Called Up at Once.

Threats of Filibustering by the Copperheads.

Debate on Arbitrary Arrests in the Senate.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 20.

PASSAGE OF THE BANK BILL.

The passage of the Bank bill in the House, to-day, by a majority of fourteen votes, demonstrates the influence of the Administration to secure such financial measures as it may deem essential. The result shows its strength, and leads to the belief that the House will finally abandon the opposition heretofore manifested to Secretary Chase's measures, and consent to the Senate's amendments of the Finance bill. The delay in the appointment of a Conference Committee on the latter bill, is regarded as increasing the chances of the success of the amendments, especially in regard to the tax on bank circulation.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

An effort will be made to-morrow to get up the Conscription bill in the House and pass it. Some of the most venomous Copperheads are very anxious to defeat it, however, and even threaten to filibuster till the 4th of March if necessary. The bill is on the Speaker's table yet, and will not go formally into the hands of the Military Committee, who, however, will recommend its passage without amendment. An attempt will then be made to bring it to a speedy vote.

ARIZONA.

The House bill, of last session, organizing a Territorial Government for Arizona, and which to-day passed the Senate, prohibits Slavery within its limits, much to the disgust of Mr. Powell, who vainly endeavored to eliminate that feature from the bill.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURER.

The Senate to-day voted to raise the salary of the United States Treasurer from $4,000 to $5,000, and to fix that of his assistant at $2,500.

THE DISLOYAL NEWSPAPERS.

The House Judiciary Committee have prepared a report sustaining the Postmaster-General in his exclusion of disloyal newspapers from the mails.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS.

The Senate Military Committee expects to take final action to-morrow on the bill to organize an ambulance corps. Several delegations are urging its passage.

A STALE RUMOR.

A rumor current here to-day that we have captured Vicksburgh is traced to the old dispatch of Gen. Rosecrans, giving the statements of some rebel officers coming within his lines under a flag of truce.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

It is positively asserted that Gen. Cameron has sent to the President a letter resigning the Russian mission, and that Gen. Clay will be reappointed to the position.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

In spite of the denials, we repeat that the Committee on the Conduct of the War intend to summon Gen. McClellan again to testify, as before stated.

GERMAN SYMPATHY.

W. W. Murphy, Esq., United States Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, has transmitted to the Secretary of State several large boxes filled with linen, lint, bandages and woollen socks, contributed by friends and relatives of German soldiers in the Union Army. Consul Murphy writes that great sympathy for the Union cause exists throughout Germany.

THE ALLEGED IMBROGLIO IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

An officer of Gen. Foster's Staff explains the cause of the recent allegation of disagreement between Gens. Hunter and Foster, by stating that after Gen. Foster had left the department, some of his Commissaries refused to recognize the authority of Gen. Hunter, claiming that the latter only commanded one army corps, while Gen. Foster commanded another and distinct one. Gen. Foster knew nothing of the difficulty, and Gen. Hunter summarily settled the matter by consolidating the new expedition with his own corps.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 20.

M. MERCIER.

Attention has been called to the report in a New-York paper, which has been made the subject of pointed comment, that members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have been most earnest and demonstrative in demonstrations of friendship to M. Mercier and to the Government he represents. On inquiry it appears that M. Mercier's dispatches and the relations with France, as shown by the recent dispatches, have not been considered in the Committee, nor is it known that any member of the Committee has made any demonstrations to M. Mercier.

Some of the Committee attended the recent diplomatic dinner of Mr. Seward, given since the publication of the Richmond dispatch, where the French Minister was an honored guest; but Mr. Sumner, who, at that time, was ill, was obliged to decline attending under the advice of his physician.

There is not a member of the Committee who does not repel all idea of foreign mediation or intervention, whatever form it may take.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Secretary Chase communicates to the Senate, in answer to a resolution, a statement of Edward Jordan, solicitor of the Treasury, relative to frauds in the New-York Custom-house, showing that frauds upon the revenue had been committed for at least six years past, effected by making out false invoices, representing different descriptions and lower prices of goods than were actually imported, and then securing the passage of such invoices by various devices through the Custom-house. In some cases a portion of the goods were correctly invoiced, and those particular packages examined. Invoices were sometimes made in fictitious names, and sometimes goods of one person were entered in the name of another. In some instances the importer was cognizant of the fraud; in others, his broker was responsible alone. Entries and invoices, when completed, were, in some cases, destroyed and obliterated. About $90,000 have been recovered by seizures of goods belonging to parties implicated. About one hundred fraudulent entries by James B. Van Vechten, Manchester Bragg and B. Gowen have been discovered. The first has been dismissed, and placed under bonds; the others are suspended, and the District Attorney has been requested to indict them. Henry Clinton, the Deputy Collector, is censured for want of vigilance. Wm. A. Laverson and the Clerks in the Record Bureau are deemed culpable and careless. He is confident that frauds in importations are constantly and systematically practiced in jewelry, laces, silks and other costly goods, by smuggling in various ways; in others goods, through false invoices. It appears that money in large sums have been received by officers for fraudulent acts or connivances, and a belief is stated that nearly all the officers are in the habitual receipt of emoluments from importers and their agents. One lawyer says he has, in fifteen months, paid $2,000 to one record clerk. Van Vechten admits having received $2,500 per annum. A bond clerk, on a salary of $1,000, in eight years accumulated $30,000.

He recommends, first, the designation of an officer at Washington, charged with the prevention and detection of frauds on the revenue; second, new regulations concerning invoices and entries of foreign merchandise; third, the criminal punishment of the guilty; fourth, the prohibition of all emoluments from importers; fifth, provision for securing penalty against such frauds.

STEAMERS SEIZED ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Fleet-Captain Pennock, under date of Cairo, yesterday, informed the Secretary of the Navy that the steamers *Rowena*, *White Cloud* and *Ruby* have been seized as prizes by the gunboat *New Era*, at or near Island No. 10, for containing contraband goods, such as quinine and morphine in large quantities, some rebel uniforms, army blankets, and other general merchandise, contraband of war. The *White Cloud* had on board a large rebel mail, containing important information. The steamer *Home* was seized by Admiral Porter, and sent up there from below.

THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

The Senate to-day passed the bill organizing the Territory of Arizona. It only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. This Territory contains 120,000 square miles, and is, therefore, larger than three States of the size of Ohio. It is said by those who have spent several years there to contain more and richer silver and copper mines than any Territory under the Government. Gold is also found in many parts of the Territory. Hostile Indians have heretofore prevented extensive operations in the mines, but with a Government, such as is about to be established, they will be *fully* developed. It is asserted by persons who have opportunities to form a correct judgment that the richest silver mines of the world are found in Arizona. There are 1,000 troops now there, and it is probable that the number will be soon largely increased.

THE PORT HUDSON STORY.

An exploded story of Gen. Banks having been defeated near Port Hudson has been revived. The Government has received no unfavorable information whatever from that quarter.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate Currency bill passed the House to-day, in the precise form it came from that body.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

An Immediate Attack Expected by the Rebels.

The Ram Queen of the West Gone up the Red River.

Chicago, Friday, Feb. 20.

A special dispatch from Cairo says that the sickness in the Army of Vicksburgh is increasing.

A barge, containing seven thousand bushels of coal, ran the blockade on Saturday night, without accident or discovery.

The Vicksburgh *Whig*, of the 9th inst., says that the water is overflowing the banks of the river on the Louisiana side. The town of De Soto, opposite Vicksburgh, is nearly submerged, and it is expected that the whole Peninsula will soon be under water.

The Jackson *Appeal's* correspondence of the 8th inst., says that there is now no longer any doubt that the whole force of the Federals is concentrated within seeing distance of the City of Vicksburgh. The mortar-boats were towed down yesterday to a point near the rendezvous of the fleet, and every moment it is expected that the commencement of the attack will be announced.

The ram *Queen of the West* has gone on an expedition up the Red River, for the purpose of destroying rebel vessels. If she succeeds, one of the chief sources of rebel supplies will be cut off.

The town of Bolivar Landing, fifty miles above Memphis, has been destroyed by the gunboat *Conestoga*, in retaliation for the guerrilla firing into the steamer *Jenny Lind*.

SKIRMISH NEAR LAKE PROVIDENCE.

Cairo, Friday, Feb. 20.

A skirmish occurred between a small party of Federals and 300 of the First Louisiana cavalry on the 10th, near Lake Providence, which resulted in the rout of the latter. Their loss is unknown. Twenty-five prisoners were taken. Our loss was one killed and 12 wounded.

FROM MEMPHIS AND VICINITY.

Cairo, Friday, Feb. 20.

It is reported at Memphis that 6,000 rebels are within six miles of the Charleston Railroad.

The tow-boat *Hercules* was burned by guerrillas, on Tuesday last, just above Memphis.

Mr. Vallandigham Makes a Failure.

Baltimore, Friday, Feb. 20.

The lecture, announced for this evening at the Maryland Institute, by Mr. Vallandigham, did not come off; unmistakable evidence that the loyal sentiment of Baltimore would not tolerate his presence, having induced the abandonment of the lecture.

Arrest of Col. Charles Carroll Hicks.—Col. Charles Carroll Hicks, of the rebel army, and late a detective for the rebels in Richmond, was arrested at the St. Nicholas Hotel this afternoon.

THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER.

The Army of the Frontier About to Move—Its Destination and Route of March—Official Changes—Incidents of Border Warfare, &c. &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Springfield, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

When I sent off my last letter, the sound of Marmaduke's artillery had scarcely yet died away. The stroke of a hammer, the bray of a mule, the clanking of a sabre, every noise of any kind, grated on the ear like the thrilling whirr of a shell in motion. What a change since then! The excitement incident to battle is, I hope, for Springfield, a thing wholly of the past; and public feeling has subsided to its old humdrum level.

This alteration in public feeling is not the only change which has taken place. The plans, and to some extent, the organization, of the army have been altered. New combinations against the enemy are to be attempted.

The defeat of Marmaduke necessitated not only his own retreat, but that of Hindman also, who has gathered up the fragments of his army and retired to Texas. The occupation of the Army of the Frontier in Northwestern Arkansas is gone; and it is certainly about to move, that upon a new battle-field it may pluck fresh laurel leaves to add to its garland of victory. Gen. Schofield, whose lone star has been replaced upon his shoulder by a golden constellation, declares that there is no force in Northern Arkansas which he cannot drive across the Arkansas River. If this is so, the decisive battle for the possession of the State must, of course, occur south of the river, or at its crossing. The mass of the Trans-Mississippi Army of the rebels is at Little Rock, the State Capital. Rumor has it that the glory of its capture is reserved, and rightly, too, for the always victorious sons of the border. A strong garrison will be left at Springfield, and cavalry enough to hold the country around. The rest of our troops will march in less than a week.

Three routes to Little Rock are practicable. We may go by Fayetteville, or by Forsyth and Yellville, or by Batesville and Searcy.

The first route is objectionable, because it necessitates the crossing of the Boston Mountain. The second is objectionable, because of the numerous streams which intersect the road. One objection lies against both, namely, that if either is selected, all the supplies necessary for the army must be hauled by way of Springfield, a long, circuitous, execrable road.

The adoption of the third route will obviate these objections. Only two streams of any size oppose our advance by way of Batesville and Searcy, which are White and Little Red Rivers. The latter of these can be easily forded. If a post is established at Batesville, and the army supplies are ferried across the river at that point, and then reloaded, comparatively little difficulty will be experienced in supplying the troops with all that they need.

By any route, however, the march is long and difficult. The trials of Gen. Curtis, after the battle of Pea Ridge, are to be endured again by Gen. Schofield. The movement is delayed at present by the mud, which is nearly as deep as the snow was, three or four days ago. A few clear, windy days will dry it up, and then, Forward! is the word.

This change of plan is accompanied by a corresponding change of officers, which affects, however, not so much the army as it does the Post of Springfield and the District of Southwest Missouri. Gen. Brown has gone home to recover of his wound at leisure, having linked his name forever in history with that of the brave, honest, idolized Lyon, our first and always dearest defender. He is succeeded in the command of the District by Col. Cloud, a Kansas celebrity, a polite gentleman, skilled in arms, but comparatively unversed in the affairs of administration which most occupy the mind of a General in his office. Col. Crabb, the former Commander of the Post, gives place to Col. Bowen, of the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry. Lieut. Ruth, of the Tenth Kansas Infantry, becomes Provost-Marshal. Gen. Schofield takes away with him two of our very best officers—Col. Cass, the Chief Quartermaster, whose absence will long be regretted by all who have had the pleasure of transacting any business with him; and Dr. S. H. Melcher, our efficient Medical Director, who remained in Springfield when Sterling Price was here, and has now been assigned to duty upon Schofield's Staff, as Medical Director of the Army. We have had here some noble officers, and those of us who remain are loth to part with them.

The change, by which the command and control of the Southwestern District of the Department of Missouri is given into the hands of Kansas officers and troops, is in my opinion of doubtful wisdom. It is well known that since the early feuds between Kansas and Missouri, a bitter feeling has existed between the masses of the people upon both sides. It is not an agreeable thing to Missourians to be governed by Kansas men, however capable and honest they may be. The opinions and wishes of the people of Missouri ought to have been consulted, when it would have been quite as easy to send the Kansas troops forward with the army, and to leave Missouri troops in their own State. Besides, the bitter Anti-Slavery feelings of the northern settlers of Kansas, who compose the greater part of the regiments from that State, leads them to regard all slaveholders as disloyal, and to visit upon slaveholders as a class that punishment which is really deserved only by rebels as a class. Too much weight, certainly, ought not to be given to these considerations, but they are deserving of more than momentary notice.

Along the border, between Missouri and Arkansas, are a few men who make it their business to shoot, at sight, every known Union man and soldier. They lurk in ambush, and wander from one place to another, like beasts of prey, intent only upon robbery and murder. One of these outlaws was last week brought to summary justice by a soldier in the First Iowa Cavalry. A woman, who knew Bowling, arranged with this National soldier the plan to be pursued. The daring dragoon went to this woman's house and feigned severe illness. Bowling's [illegible] then went to him, and informed him that a sick soldier, who belonged to Hindman's army, wished to see him. The murderer walked unsuspectingly into the trap set for him. The soldier seen, staggered to the hearth, apparently exhausted with disease; and when the rebel murderer, after filling his pipe, stooped to light it with a coal, the dragoon seized the poker, and at a single blow upon the back of the head, laid him low in death. He then cut off the head, placed it upon a pole, and brought it with a Government train toward Springfield, as far as [illegible], where for some reason it was left. These circumstances are well known to many who have seen the head, and even saw the headless trunk.

KICKAPOO.

Wandering Soldiers' Letters—A Needed Postal Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I desire to call your attention to a fact which in my humble opinion, deserves attention. A letter was this day received from a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment N. Y. Vols., now stationed at Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, in which the writer tells his mother that he incloses [illegible] of his first pay; but as the envelope was already [illegible] it will occasion no surprise to learn that there was no money within. The letter was taken to our gentlemanly postmaster, Mr. Lincoln, who expressed his regret and remarked that such complaints averaged about thirty a week. I submit that if that be the case it is about time an inquiry was instituted.

And in this connection I should like to inquire what has become of the Act passed by the House of Representatives, about the 20th ultimo, authorizing the Postmaster-General to adopt a "money-order" system, similar to that of Great Britain. If I mistake not, rates were established and all other provisions made for its immediate operation, though dependent upon the concurrence of the Senate. If our legislators want to do a good and sensible thing, let them push this matter through, and they will find, what so seldom falls to the lot of legislative bodies, that they are approved by every HONEST MAN.

Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1863.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

Memorial of the Publishers of Books, Newspapers and Periodicals in New-York.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, Publishers of Books, Newspapers and Periodicals of New-York, respectfully petition for the repeal of the import duty on paper.

The business of Publishing constitutes one of the largest manufacturing interests in the country, giving employment, in its various departments, to many thousands of persons, and hundreds of millions of capital. No branch of manufacture can be more important than this, for it furnishes the principal means for the dissemination of knowledge. Hence it has been the wise policy of Congress, from the beginning, to throw no obstacle in its way, but on the contrary to shield it as far as possible from taxation, and to encourage it by copyright laws, cheap postage on printed matter, appropriations of public lands for educational purposes, and other favorable legislation. It was in this spirit that books were exempted from the internal revenue tax imposed upon manufactures generally at the last session of Congress. States and towns have gone still further in the same direction, providing free education with liberal hands.

This wise policy has contributed to make the people of the United States the most intelligent in the world; to make books and newspapers cheaper, and give them a wider circulation among us in proportion to population, than in any other country.

Extraordinary circumstances have recently arisen, however, which threaten to defeat the policy of Congress in this respect, by enormously and unnecessarily increasing the manufacturing cost of books and newspapers, and so curtailing their circulation, while heavy loss, even to the extent of ruin, in many cases, will be brought upon the manufacturing interests concerned. It is to prevent these calamities that we earnestly petition for the repeal of the import duty on paper.

Paper is the principal *raw material* used in our business, and we are consequently dependent upon a regular supply of paper at possible prices, for its successful prosecution. Until within a few months, the price of paper has, for many years, been quite uniform, varying, from time to time, scarcely more than ten per cent. The whole supply of printing paper has been produced in this country; and that its production has, on the average, been as profitable as other branches of manufacture, seems to be clearly proved by the frequent erection of new mills. At the last session of Congress the import duty on foreign paper was raised to *thirty-five per cent.*, and rags, which had before been subject to duty, were permitted to come in free. In the Spring of 1862 an association of the principal writing paper manufacturers of the country was formed, which at once raised the prices of writing paper 33 per cent. A few months later this Association made a further advance of about fifty per cent. in the price of paper. In the fall of 1862, another Association of the principal paper makers of the country was formed, *including among its members the manufacturers of more than three-quarters of the whole amount of paper consumed in the large Atlantic cities*, which are the chief places of consumption. (*See Memorial of Paper Manufacturers, &c.*) It is true that a large number of members of this Association (there are some noticeable exceptions) have made a written declaration that it was not the object of their combination to raise prices, and that the Association has not adopted certain measures tending to that result; but it is also true that, *on the very day the Association was formed, the first considerable advance in the price of paper was made*, and that this was rapidly followed by other advances, until the prices had reached double the average, and almost uniform rates of many previous years. At this period the subject of a repeal of the import duty on paper began to be agitated, and the *price of paper advanced no further*.

It is indeed claimed by the Committee of Paper Manufacturers that this enormous advance was owing to the diminished amount of material for paper making, arising chiefly from the loss of the supply hitherto furnished by a portion of the Southern States. In answer to this it may be stated that, if the supply of material for paper-making from these States has ceased, the demand for paper from the same sources (formerly met almost entirely by Northern mills) has ceased also. In this connection it should be remembered that raw cotton has never been used in paper manufacturing, the material consisting mainly of rags, with smaller amounts of cotton waste, (the refuse in manufacturing cotton,) ropes, &c.

The consumption of paper by a portion of the newspaper Press has indeed increased, but the consumption by other newspaper publishers and by book publishers has decreased in a greater ratio, and not a few newspapers and periodicals have been compelled to suspend publication entirely; so that the whole consumption of paper is greatly less than it was in more prosperous times.

In respect to the question whether the enormous advance in the price of paper has been caused by an inadequate supply of material for its manufacture, the fact is significant, that at the time of the formation of the Paper Makers' Association, and the coincident advance in paper, some of the principal holders of rags and other paper stock were among the members of the Association itself, they having been assiduously accumulating for months previous.

But, whatever be the cause of the enormous advance in paper, the advance itself is a fact. Moreover, there is great reason to fear a still further advance; and, should this take place, the result cannot be less than ruinous to many publishing interests. We therefore earnestly petition Congress for such measures as will enable us to obtain a portion of our raw material from abroad, without so burdensome a tax; at least, until the present crisis has passed. Even without duty, foreign papers cannot be imported, at the present rate of exchange, at much less than current prices of American papers. Our earnestness for a repeal of the duty, therefore, is evidence of our conviction that the same causes which have brought paper to its present rates, will succeed in carrying it still higher, unless a safeguard be afforded us by Congress, in access, temporarily at least, to foreign markets for the supply of our raw material.

Already the circulation of books has been greatly curtailed, and, should a further rise in the price of paper occur, the consequences must be most serious to the publishing interests, which are many times greater, both in capital and the number of persons employed, than those of the paper manufacturers. We ask no legislation which shall be unjust to any, but respectfully yet most earnestly remonstrate against the continuance of a tariff which is made so disastrous to us as manufacturers, as well as to the public, solely for the benefit of a much smaller manufacturing interest.

HARPER & BROTHERS,	O. S. FELT,
D. APPLETON & CO.,	HOWE & FERRY,
MASON BROTHERS,	D. VAN NOSTRAND,
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.,	W. A. TOWNSEND,
BLAKEMAN & MASON,	ROE LOCKWOOD & SON,
FOWLER & WELLS,	W. K. CORNWELL,
AM. TRACT SOCIETY,	WM. RADDE,
JOHNSON, FRY & CO.,	SHELDON & CO.,
BARNES & BURR,	DICK & FITZGERALD,
CLARK & MAYNARD,	H. T. COGANS,
W. I. POOLEY & CO.,	BANKS & BROTHERS,
JOHN WILEY,	ROBERT M. DEWITT,
J. G. SHAW & CO.,	JAMES G. GREGORY,
GEO. W. CARLETON,	H. B. DURAND,
KIGGINS & KELLOGG,	THOS. J. CROWEN,
OWENS & AGAR,	H. H. DUNCAN, Agent,
COLLINS & BROTHER,	J. W. & G. D. BURTON,
FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO.,	WM. HALL,
GEO. F. COOLIDGE,	FIRTH, SON & CO.,
EDWARD WALKER,	S. T. GORDON,
A. DOWLING,	WM. A. POND & CO.,
THOS. S. VOORHEES,	HORACE WATERS,
THOS. W. STRONG,	W. I. BUNCE,
F. A. BRADY,	ED. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
JAMES O'KANE,	A. D. F. RANDOLPH,
GEORGE L. DIOSSY,	GEO. S. SCOFIELD,
McLOUGHLIN BROS.,	JAMES MILLER,
CHARLES SCRIBNER,	DAVID G. FRANCIS,
CARLTON & PORTER,	CHARLES T. EVANS,
ROBERT CARTER,	B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

BERGEN & TRIPP.
H. J. RAYMOND, New-York Times.
W. C. BRYANT & CO., Evening Post.
JAMES G. BENNETT, New-York Herald.
MOSES S. BEACH, New-York Sun.
FRANCIS HALL & CO., Commercial Advertiser.
PRIME, STONE, HALE & HALLOCK, Journal of Commerce.
J. & E. BROOKS & CO., New-York Express.
ROBERT BONNER, New-York Ledger.
MUNN & CO., Scientific American.
J. H. RICHARDS, Publishers The Independent.
FIELD & CRAIGHEAD, The Evangelist.
CAULDWELL & WHITNEY, Publishers of the Mercury.
MORRIS & WILLIS, Publishers Home Journal.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Publisher Christian Intelligencer.
ANSON HERRICK, Publisher New-York Atlas.
WM. YOUNG, Publisher New-York Albion.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO., Proprietors New-York Observer.
NOAH, DEANS & HOWARD, Sunday Times.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, New-York Staats Zeitung.
FRANK LESLIE, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.
JAMES L. SMITH, Saturday Evening Courier.
JOHN CLANCY, Editor of the Leader.
JAMES A. McMASTER, Editor of the Freeman's Journal.
HENRY LUDWIG, Proprietor of Lutheran Herald.
MANTON MARBLE, Editor of the World.
CH. LASALLE, Editor of the Courier des Etats Unis.
A. [illegible], Editor of Christian Times, by A. D. F. Randolph.
GEO. E. WOODMAN, Editor Educational Herald and Musical Monthly.
A. J. DAVIS & CO., Editor and publisher Herald of Progress.
JOHN MULLALY, Editor Metropolitan Record.
COMSTOCK & CASSIDY, Editor New-York Argus.
New-York, Feb. 18, 1863.

A "Traitor" Among the Paper Manufacturers.—Frank W. Bird, of Walpole, Mass., paper manufacturer, testified before the Legislative Committee, which is considering the paper duty question, that he was a member of the "combination," and that he had no doubt its action in regard to prices had increased the advance in paper. He favored a reduction of the duty, believing it would prove a benefit to the manufacturers themselves. He said the action of the manufacturers in combining had been disastrous to their own interests. He would have a medium duty, that would bring paper makers and publishers on a common medium ground. With the present duty there is no revenue from imported paper whatever, and the finances of the country would be benefited by a reduction. He did not fear foreign manufacturers in a fair field in any branch of New-England industry, other things being equal.

Gov. Tod has declared his intention to draft in Ohio in March.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT NAVAL EXPERIMENTS.

New Lifeboat Adopted for Our Iron-Clads.

A SUBMARINE BATTERY PROVES SUCCESSFUL.

Yesterday was marked by most important proceedings at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. They consisted of two experiments, which are destined to have great influence on naval warfare in future, and of the departure from this City of a large draft of seamen to open the Mississippi.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, Rear-Admiral Paulding, of this Station; Capt. Rowan, of the iron-clad Roanoke; Capt. Rodgers, of the iron-clad Catskill, and Capt. Ronckendorff, of the steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, were conveyed to that vessel with a large number of respectable citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, to witness the exhibition trial of a new life-raft, which has been introduced into the navy. Admiral Gregory, the Superintendent of iron-clads for this vicinity, having been perfectly satisfied with its great merits, has ordered one to be sent at once to the *Weehawken, Nahant, Patapsco, Lehigh* and *Sangamon*.

When the officers and others assembled to witness the experiment had taken their position, the raft was launched. It is composed of gutta-percha cylinders pointed at the ends, surrounded by a flange, with eyelet holes to lace them together. The cylinders are made of canvas, coated with gutta-percha, doubled and united at the sides over the flanges, which are doubled and lapped each way inside of the cylinders, making them three thicknesses and the flanges four. The raft can be propelled very fast with oars or sail. Commander Walke reports that one of them would make an excellent dispatch boat at sea. Three light boards for thwarts, or stretchers, are required for rowing.

Capt. Rodgers conducted the experiment. When alongside the steam-frigate *San Jacinto* all hands were called on that vessel, and as many of them as could be piled on the raft were sent down. They kept close to each other. Capt. Rodgers then packed more men on, and as an interstice was discovered a man was picked out to fill it up. At first the sailors were nervous, but they gradually became confident, and finally danced and shouted. The raft was then hauled into the river, and kept afloat as though only Tom Thumb was on board. The enthusiasm of the spectators was so great that cheers rang out on every side. There was not room for a child to stand on any part of the little craft during the experiment. Officers then insisted on crowding on, and even ladies tried to get over, but were kept on the wharf.

Capt. Rodgers and Admiral Paulding, after trying the boat in a variety of ways, ordered the men off, and officially declared the raft successful in every way. Admiral Paulding seemed delighted with it.

The boat, which is inflated while on the water, was then bereft of air, taken apart, and put on board the iron-clad *Catskill*. It will be adopted in the entire navy, and three Captains have asked leave to wait until they get one. The raft is of New-York origin, and was invented by Mr. John Rector, of this City, as Capt. Walke states in his report.

WHAT IS IT?

The submarine battery, which had been reported a failure, was towed up to the yard yesterday, having achieved an astonishing success. The rumor of its valuelessness was printed for the purpose of keeping curious foreigners from trying to witness the experiments which were made in New-York harbor. When we state that a shot, discharged a considerable distance under water, was sent some 150 yards in the air, the nature of the results reached by the *Captain Hunt* may be imagined. An order has been received from the authorities to commence at once on a large scale a vessel built on the same principle as that tried, and the present one is to-day to be hauled into the dry dock.

The "What is it?" which has just been so severely tested, is nothing more than a huge square box, almost twelve feet high and six feet wide, with an internal diameter of some twenty feet. A port-hole is on one side, covered by a sort of arch. Within, a gun of indescribable make and strange appearance is mounted on the floor in such a manner that the muzzle protrudes through the port. The singular aspect of the cannon, however, is eclipsed by the queer construction of the ammunition, which consists of a square iron log or ball, about one foot wide and two feet long. Egress and ingress to the battery are effected over the top, by means of a ladder, and in through the before-mentioned port. The mode of working the vessel is and will be kept a secret. The present one is merely a box to test the principle, before incurring the expense of building a larger craft. The inventor of this machine, Capt. Hunt, of the Engineers, is confident of making a submarine battery that will be universally adopted as the best of its kind.

DEPARTURE OF SAILORS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon nearly 400 sailors were mustered on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and told off for the Mississippi flotilla, the Navy Department having recently determined to largely reinforce Admiral Porter. A tug came alongside the receiving-ship and took the men on board. Yards were manned, and the band ordered on the poop. All hands were piped to "cheer comrades," the band struck up "Going down to Dixie," and the tug shoved off. The sailors left town last evening for their destination.

NAVAL BOARD ORDERED.

The Navy Department has ordered the following officers to constitute a Board for the investigation of the circumstances attending the money-lending business at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Capt. Stephen C. Rowan, of the iron-clad *Roanoke*; Capt. Radford, of the Navy-yard, and Paymaster Barry, Mr. Gale, the boss laborer, and others, reported to have carried on the forbidden business, will be brought before the Board. Mr. Fay, an outsider, who lends money, was last pay-day allowed to collect his cash in the doorway of the pay office.

Billiard Matters.

A most interesting and successful exhibition of the science of this noble game, occurred at the rooms of Mr. Kilduff, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, on Thursday evening. Messrs. Phelan, Kavanagh, Goldthwait and Deery, for the space of three hours, drew almost constant expressions of approbation from a very large audience, composed principally of the elite of that aristocratic neighborhood. The first game was between Phelan and Goldthwait; 500 points up, carroms; it resulted as follows: Goldthwait, [illegible]. Phelan, [illegible]. Summary—Innings, [illegible]; time, 50 minutes; average, 23. Highest runs—Goldthwait, 194; Phelan, 98; the former winning by [illegible] points. The second game was 500 points up, carroms, between Kavanagh and Deery. This game was really the gem of the evening, and one of the best we ever witnessed. Of course, the score is not as brilliant as it might be, but the superior judgment and skill presented by Mr. Kavanagh on this occasion, astonished even veteran adepts at the game, who were present. It is well to state that Kavanagh played mostly around the table, the "nursing" operation being used sparingly, but often separating the balls with hard knocks, and then bunching them together again, as if the ivory spheres were perfectly subservient to his will. The score was Deery [illegible]. Kavanagh [illegible]. Summary—Innings, 25. Time 58 minutes. Average 20. Highest runs—Kavanagh, 137; Deery 93. Total score—Kavanagh, 504; Deery, 342. The playing was concluded by a game of 500 points up, carroms, between the successful contestants in the former games—Messrs. Kavanagh and Goldthwait—in which the former gave further exhibition of his prowess, and to a still greater extent increasing the almost unlimited confidence of his friends. The score was, Kavanagh [illegible]—Total, 501. Goldthwait [illegible]. Summary—Innings, 19. Time, 38 minutes. Average, 16. Highest runs—Kavanagh, 90; Goldthwait, 52. [illegible] some of the players will be absent from the City next week. It is said that the match between Kavanagh and Goldthwait, in acceptance of the challenge of the latter to play a match for $1,000 aside, will be arranged during the coming week, and that it will probably take place in April next.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How the Anniversary is to be Celebrated.

DINNERS—PARADES—SPEECHES—LECTURES—BALLS—AND UNIVERSAL COMMEMORATION.

The Anniversary of the birthday of Washington occurring on the Sabbath this year, its celebration will take place both on Saturday and Monday, while it is not unlikely that some of the religious services of Sunday will be equally interesting. All classes of our citizens seem to manifest unusual interest in the occasion this year. The dinners, addresses, balls, public meetings, and other exercises, will take place as detailed below:

THE COMMON COUNCIL CELEBRATION.

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, met in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday afternoon. Alderman Long was appointed Chairman, and Councilman Hayes Secretary. The Committee resolved to celebrate the day by the giving of a Corporation dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday evening. The guests will be confined to local celebrities.

The full arrangements and official programme will be completed at the meeting of the Committee to-day. The sum of $5,000 is appropriated to pay expenses.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE DINNER.

The Republican Central Committee will have a supper, speeches and music, at the City Assembly Rooms this evening. An interesting feature of the occasion will be the presence of ladies. Tickets two dollars each. Among the speakers will be the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Prof. Hitchcock, Dr. Tyng, W. Curtis Noyes and Parke Godwin, Esq. The following gentlemen, with others, have been invited: Maj.-Gen. Butler, Maj.-Gen. Fremont, Secretary Chase, Mayor Opdyke, Secretary Seward, Hon. B. F. Wade, Collector Barney and Geo. Nye. Chas. A. Dana, Esq., will preside.

THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.

This organization will continue its time-honored observance of the 22d of February by religious exercises at Cooper Institute on Sunday, at 2½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. [illegible], Rev. Dr. Skinner and Rev. Hugh Carpenter.

WASHINGTON LIGHT GUARD BALL.

Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Washington Light Guard, will celebrate the day by a ball at the City Assembly Rooms, on Monday evening. A jolly time is expected.

THE INSTITUTE OF REWARD LECTURE.

Hon. Rev. S. S. [illegible], of California, will lecture before the Institute of Reward on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock P. M., on the occasion of the celebration of Washington's Birthday. His subject will be: "Our Country; its Martyrs and their Rewards."

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE TO BE CLOSED.

In honor of Washington's Birthday the Produce Exchange will be closed on Monday, as decided by vote yesterday.

MILITARY PARADES.

The military parades will be announced in the official programme of Common Council Committee to-day. The Seventh Regiment is ordered out, and the Veterans of 1812 will assemble, as usual, at the Mercer House, at 11½ A. M.

The New Brokers' Exchange—Suspected Flaw in the Title.

Since the notice in the Times of the purchase of ground in Exchange-place, by the regular Board of Stock Brokers, for the purpose of erecting upon it a new Exchange building, there has been considerable curiosity among those interested in the enterprise, to learn why the work of preparation has not yet been commenced. When the agreement to purchase was made, it was made, of course, subject to an examination of the title, and that it should prove to be perfect. Those who proposed to purchase the site, on the supposition that it would prove perfect, made arrangements for commencing the work immediately. Mr. John Kellum was chosen architect of the structure, and told to furnish a plan, the carrying out of which would have required an expenditure of $500,000. Everything was in readiness for the prosecution of the work, when what is supposed to be a flaw in the title was discovered, and consequently everything pertaining to the Exchange remains, for the present, *in statu quo*. If what is believed to be a flaw can be removed to the satisfaction of the Board, a magnificent building will be erected there; if not, another site and another plan will have to be selected.

Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day, (Saturday,) 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, to hear reports from Committees appointed to recommend what action should be taken by it in reference to the continued piracies of the *Alabama* and other vessels fitted out in Great Britain; from the Committee appointed to confer with the Navy Department on the capture of the *Alabama*; from the Committee on the Defences of New-York Harbor; also to consider the propriety of memorializing Congress on the subject of an oceanic telegraph; and, further, to consider the importance of checking the large inland trade between Texas and Mexico, by which the rebels are mainly supplied with munitions of war, clothing, &c.

Death of George P. Cammann, M. D.

A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1863, to take action in reference to the death of their late Fellow, Geo. P. Cammann, M. D., Dr. Jas. Anderson, President, in the chair. The President appointed the following named Committee to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion: Dr. V. Mott, A. H. Stevens, and J. Lindsly.

The Committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

In the inscrutable wisdom of our Heavenly Father, He has been pleased to remove from amongst us our distinguished brother, Geo. P. Cammann, M. D., aged 59 years.

While we bow with humble submission to the Divine dispensation, we cannot but feel keenly the severe loss we have sustained. Pursuing his profession for the pure love of it, we believe he had no enemies to disturb his equanimity. Kind and amiable toward all, he was a pattern of integrity and truth. No one knew him but to admire.

He was a noble specimen of great modesty and rare worth.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of our deceased fellow-member, and manifest our sorrow by wearing the usual emblem of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of the preceding preamble and resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and transmitted to the family, as a testimony of our profound sympathy for their afflictive bereavement.

Resolved, That the above be published in the medical journals of this City, and in the daily papers.

Signed, V. Mott, M. D.; A. H. Stevens, M. D.; J. Lindsly, M. D.

The Academy attended the funeral at St. John's Chapel, where the order for the burial of the dead was said, after which the remains of their Fellow were conveyed to Trinity Cemetery for final interment.

J. H. HINTON, M. D., Recording Secretary.

Death of F. W. Edmonds—Resolutions of the Harlem Railroad Directors.

The following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

Whereas, By the dispensation of Providence, our esteemed friend and fellow-Director, Francis W. Edmonds, has been suddenly removed by death; be it

Resolved, That we deeply lament the loss of one who for many years has been an active member of this Board, who was wise and prudent in counsel, and the cordial well-wisher and supporter of the true interests of the Company.

Resolved, That we extend to the family and relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of affliction, and that the Secretary of the Company do furnish the family a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, also, That the same be published in the daily papers of this City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Belt Railroad.—The Aldermanic Railroad Committee gave a hearing, yesterday morning, on the resolution to permit the Belt Railroad to run through Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, instead of passing through Fifty-ninth-street. A petition in favor of making this change, and a remonstrance against it, were presented. Neither document had many signatures attached to it. Two or three gentlemen spoke adversely. Their only argument was that Fifty-seventh-street, being seventy feet wide between the curb-stones, and Fifty-ninth-street only thirty feet, a double track would interfere with the ordinary travel in the latter, and as the Railroad would certainly be built, it was desirable that a wider street should be used—a plan that would be entirely satisfactory to the Railroad Company. Only one gentleman appeared in opposition. He feared the Railroad would lessen the value of his property in Fifty-seventh-street. The Committee will give a further hearing at an early day.

The Devlin and Conover Controversy.—Messrs. Ottiwell, Boole and Mitchell, the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the difficulty about the possession of the office of the Street Commissioner by Messrs. D. D. Conover and Chas. P. Devlin, in 1857, and 1858, held a brief session Thursday morning. Mr. Devlin appeared before them and expressed an earnest desire that the most minute investigation would be made, and the utmost willingness to lay before them all his papers relating to the subject. The Committee listened to a verbal statement by him of the strife that occurred between Mr. Conover and himself, the particulars of which are already familiar to the New-York public. The Committee adjourned to meet at an early day, at the call of the Chairman, (Alderman Ottiwell,) when they will formally proceed with the investigation, commencing with an inspection of the papers and documents to be submitted by Mr. Devlin. This is the first time the subject has been taken hold of with the view of officially inquiring into it.

The Brooklyn Ferries.—The Union Ferry Company deserves great credit for enterprise and energy, but occasionally they do things which cannot be justified. The rise in rate was cheerfully borne by the patrons of the ferries; the withholding of tickets for two weeks was only grumbled at a little, but the present dodge of paying out tickets at two cents a piece as change is by no means palatable, and causes a great deal of unnecessary swearing. It does appear rather small, and we do not believe the Company will persist in its continuance.

Counterfeiting United States Treasury Notes.—James Vanorden was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Lowell in Virginia, charged with manufacturing and passing United States Treasury Notes in Troy, N. Y. The officer passed through this City, yesterday, on his way to Syracuse, where the defendant is to have an examination.

Fair and Festival.—The German Methodist Mission Church in Second-street, will hold a Fair and Festival in their church, which is Nos. 252 and 254 in that street, and near Avenue C, commencing on Feb. 23 and continuing until the evening of the 27th. This Mission Church deserves the encouragement of all who believe in hard-working, modest and faithful religious organizations.

Sale of a Steamer to the Government.—Capt. A. De Groot's new steamer *Jacob H. Vanderbilt*, just completed, has been purchased by the Government, and renamed the United States steamer *Gen. Hunter*, and is to be the flagship for Gen. Hunter and Staff. She leaves for Hilton Head this morning.

Army and Navy Gazette.—The first number of the weekly issue of the *Army and Navy Gazette* is published to-day. It will be found to contain much valuable and accurate information in its specialty.

Dr. Bellows on Loyalty.—A gentleman of this City has ordered an edition of 20,000 copies of Dr. Bellows' discourse on *Unconditional Loyalty* for gratuitous distribution.

Cooper Union Lecture.—Dr. Wines delivers his last lecture on the "Science of Government" at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Institute.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Dummy Engine.—The Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. Ternan, Belknap and McMurphy, appointed at the last meeting to inspect the dummy engine, now in operation on the Bergen Point Railroad, and to report thereon, visited Jersey City yesterday in company with Dr. Thompson, President of the Brooklyn Central; Hon. John A. Cross, of the Broadway; Mr. S. L. Husted, of the Brooklyn City; Dr. Cogswell, of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and others. They rode along the route, a distance of several miles, and received all necessary information in regard to the working of the engine, and were enabled to judge from observation whether or not it was adaptable to the crowded streets of a city. The experiments proved highly satisfactory to all—those connected with the management of railroads especially—who expressed themselves convinced of its utility for the purposes for which it is designed, and Mr. Husted, of the City Railroad, gave it as his opinion that within three years the dummy would drive out the horse cars as effectually as the horse cars had driven out the stages. The Committee will probably submit their report next Monday evening.

A Woman Murdered by Her Husband.—A shocking murder was perpetrated in a tenement house in Park-avenue, near Canton-street, on Thursday night, the victim being a decrepid, helpless, blind woman, the wife of Thomas McLaughlin. Although there is reason to believe that she was killed at an early hour the previous evening, the fact was not known until about 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, when a boy, 10 years of age, named Frank McLaughlin, the son of deceased, called at the office of Coroner Norris, and requested him to come to the house, and see his mother, who had been killed by the stove falling upon her. The family occupies the third floor—three other families residing in the same house. On entering the rooms, a horrible sight presented itself. The woman was lying on the floor dead, and three pools of blood near by. Fourteen scalp-wounds were found on the head; the right side of the skull was crushed in, and the left ear torn off. A large number of bruises were observable about the face and arms. There were present the little boy Frank, the daughter Mary Ann, aged about 18 years, and in an adjoining room a man was lying on a bed asleep. In answer to a question, the daughter stated that the man in bed was her uncle—that her father had gone out, but it appeared subsequently that the man in bed was her father. She also stated that she was not present at the time of the occurrence, but circumstances go to prove that she was there. Some time before the little boy went in search of the Coroner, she beat him severely, from which circumstance it is supposed that she instructed him to tell the story he did about the falling of the stove. There were no evidences that the stove had been displaced; but a chair was found broken in two places, and covered with blood. The boots worn by the father were saturated with blood, and the heels were matted with hair. There was blood on his face and hands and shirt. Everything went to show that the woman had been knocked down and kicked to death. Some of the occupants state that they overheard the daughter tell her brother to call McCann, a young man residing in the same house, and inform him that she had killed her mother. The deceased was about 50 years of age. The father, McLaughlin, the daughter Mary Ann, the son Frank, and McCann, have all been arrested, and will be held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which was commenced last evening. The facts thus far elicited are embraced substantially in the above statement.

A Woman Probably Scalded to Death.—A serious affair occurred at No. 37 Gold-street, on Thursday night, resulting in apparently fatal injuries to an aged woman, the wife of Francis Bates. The parties resided on the second floor, and, as alleged, the husband, who was in the habit, recently, of coming home drunk, picked up a kettle of boiling water and dashed it over his wife's person. Her screams attracted the attention of other occupants, who, on entering, found her lying on the floor, her face and upper part of the body presenting the appearance of having been parboiled. The husband was standing by in a half-stupefied condition and unable to give an intelligent account of anything that had happened, except that he had been drinking with some friends and knocked the kettle over accidentally. He was arrested and the unfortunate woman was conveyed to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

The Brooklyn Women's Relief Association.—The Brooklyn Women's Volunteer Relief Association acknowledge the receipt of contributions amounting, in the aggregate, to $4,361 52, all of which has been invested in flannel and made into shirts and drawers, free of expense, by the Female Employment Society. The garments have been forwarded to the United States Sanitary Commission for the use of our sick and wounded soldiers. Last week garments were received at the depot No. 30 Court-street, at the rate of 300 per day from the churches alone.

Rev. Edward Payson Hammond, the well-known Evangelist, is laboring with great effectiveness among the people of Brooklyn. With Rev. Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Hammond has succeeded in awakening a great religious revival, and doubtless much good will result therefrom.

Burglaries.—The residence of Mr. [illegible], in [illegible]-place, near Smith-street, was feloniously entered on Thursday night, and robbed of silver plate, &c., in all valued at nearly $1,000. This is the fifth or sixth extensive haul that has been made in that neighborhood during the past Winter. The house of Mr. Wm. H. Fry, No. 246 Adelphi-street, was broken into on Tuesday night and robbed of property amounting to $30 in value. Two men, named John Hannon and Michael Higgins, were arrested by Officer Smith, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, in the act of pawning some of the articles. They were committed by Justice [illegible] to await a hearing.

LAW REPORTS.

The Fort Gansevoort Purchase—The Case Before the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The argument on the motion for a mandamus to compel the Comptroller to complete the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, was concluded yesterday, Mr. Brady speaking for the plaintiff. The case is this:

On the 5th of January an affidavit was presented to Judge Barnard, made by James B. Taylor, showing that, on the 3d of November, he addressed a written offer to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, offering to sell the property known as the Fort Gansevoort property for the sum specified in the offer; that the offer was acted upon in the Common Council, and resulted in the passage of a resolution of acceptance on the 3d day of January, 1863, directing the Comptroller to make the purchase and pay for the property by the issue of the bonds of the City for the aggregate sum of $433,429 50; that pursuant to the offer and acceptance, Taylor, on the 3d day of February, 1863, executed and tendered to the Comptroller a deed of the premises, pursuant to the terms of the offer, and demanded payment of the purchase-money either in cash or in the bonds of the City; that the Comptroller refused payment in cash on the ground that there was no appropriation, and refused to issue the bonds on the grounds stated by him in a communication to the Common Council, bearing date the 2d day of February, 1863, and that the ground stated in that communication was that the title of the grantors was insufficient, and that the Comptroller based his refusal solely on the grounds stated in that communication. Upon that affidavit an order to show cause why the mandamus should not issue was granted.

The Comptroller appeared by the Corporation Counsel, pursuant the order, and submitted affidavits containing the grounds of his refusal to issue bonds, the principal of which was that Simeon Draper was interested in the original sale by the City, he being then an officer of the Corporation, and as such incapacitated to purchase real estate from the City. In support of this allegation the affidavit showed that Mr. Draper's check for $40,000 was paid to the City on account of the purchase money.

In answer to that allegation the following affidavits from Draper and Varnum were presented:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Simeon Draper, of said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the facts and circumstances relating to his connection with the sale of the land known as the Gansevoort property, by the City of New-York, in the year 1852, were as follows: After the sale had taken place, and before the deed had been made, I learned that the purchaser was Reuben Lovejoy, and it was proposed to me that, as the party for whom the purchase was partially made found himself troubled to make the cash payment, I should pay the $40,000 required, and become interested in the purchase to the extent of one-third. I consented to do so on condition that I could control the property, and no other, and agreed that when a valid deed was given by the purchasers from the Corporation, and the property conveyed to me, I would pay the $40,000, and give a mortgage for the balance. Subsequently it was arranged with the Comptroller to accept of me in place of Mr. Lovejoy as the purchaser, and make the deed directly to me, thereupon I paid the money, $40,000. But before the deed was delivered to me, the question came up as to whether or not the City could legally deed property to me, in consequence of my being a Governor of the Almshouse. I submitted the question to my counsel, and upon his advice I did not take the title, and withdrew from the purchase. I did not know Mr. Lovejoy before the purchase was made by him, nor had I anything to do with the City authorities on the purchase, either directly or indirectly, and was brought to the consideration of it only a few days before the purchase was finally consummated, and came into it accidentally. I am in no way interested in said property, nor have I any prospective interest therein. I have not at any time held the title to it.

The money—$40,000—paid by me as aforesaid, having passed into the City Treasury immediately on being so paid, could not be refunded to me. But in place of it the same sum was paid to me by Joseph B. Varnum, who became the grantee of said property under said purchase, and the $40,000 so paid as aforesaid by me, was, as I understood, accepted by the Comptroller as the said Varnum's payment.

S. DRAPER.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1863, Charles E. Gildersleeve, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Joseph B. Varnum being duly sworn, says, that in the month of December, 1852, deponent purchased of and from the City of New-York the property commonly known as the Gansevoort property, and in payment therefor executed and delivered to the Comptroller of said City his bond for $120,000, with interest, secured to be paid by a purchase-money mortgage upon such property, and at the same time deponent tendered his check for $40,000 on the American Exchange Bank to said Comptroller, in payment for the balance of the purchase money of said premises; that said Comptroller then and there told deponent in substance that he had already received from Mr. Simeon Draper a check for $40,000, which had been deposited to the credit of the City Treasury; that he, said Comptroller, could not refund the money to said Draper, and requested deponent to hand his said check for $40,000 to said Draper, and that it would be all right, and have the same effect as though paid to him, said Comptroller; that deponent, in pursuance of said directions, handed said check for $40,000 to said Draper, and thereupon received from said Comptroller the deed or grant of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to deponent of the said property. Deponent further says that at the time of receiving such deed or grant and the payment of said $40,000 as aforesaid, deponent had not made or entered into any agreement or contract of any kind with the said Draper, that deponent would hold any part or portion of the land so purchased by deponent as aforesaid for the benefit or advantage of said Draper, or that any portion thereof should be conveyed to said Draper, and further says not.

J. B. VARNUM.

Sworn this 19th day of February, 1863, before me,
R. M. C. Graham, Notary Public.

Mr. Brady, in replying to Mr. Devlin, submitted that these affidavits satisfactorily settled all questions as to the intervention of Mr. Draper in the purchase. He very briefly recounted his points, that the Comptroller was a mere ministerial officer, and must obey the direction of the Common Council; that he could not give as an excuse that the signature of the Mayor was necessary, and that not being able to obtain it, he was consequently unable to obey the command of the Court; that a Corporation had the same power as an individual to borrow money, and could execute its bonds in any form that it thought proper; that a *mandamus* was a proper remedy, because there was no other, and that the objection that it was passed on the same day in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen could not be maintained, since it was done by unanimous consent as the Journal of the Board of Aldermen showed. Mr. Brady said that from the several statements which had been made about this purchase he had supposed that there might be some very gross wrong concealed in it. But now he discovered that the only earthly objection made to Mr. Taylor receiving this money, was that although the Comptroller admitted the price was not too large, and that the premises were well suited for a market, yet it happened that some lawyer thought that a city officer could not buy property which the City had sold to another party. Even if it had been sold to Mr. Draper, the deed was not void, but voidable, and might be confirmed by the party making the sale. But the title passed direct from the Corporation to Varnum, and the language of the resolution followed that title. The objection that it must be sold at public auction had been overruled by the Court of Appeals in the case of Roosevelt vs. Draper. The interest on the bond and mortgage had not been paid simply because the City would not receive it. Mr. Brady having spoken only about fifteen minutes, said that the case was so plain that really he could say no more, but merely hand up his points and references.

Mr. Devlin objected to the reception of the affidavits, but was allowed to reply to them.

For Taylor, James T. Brady and H. W. Johnson; for Comptroller, John E. Develin, Corporation Counsel, and John K. Hackett. D. D. Field was present at the request of the Mayor, but did not appear in the case.

The Statute Against "Hindering and Delaying Creditors"—A Jury's Opinion of a Sale.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Walter E. Corwin vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—This was an action against the defendant for an alleged wrongful seizure, while Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

It appeared that on the 11th day of April, 1860, the defendant, acting under an attachment against the property of John M. Corwin, the plaintiff's brother, in favor of the firm of Phelps, Bliss & Co., for about $5,000, levied upon the stock of dry goods in a store then occupied by the plaintiff, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street.

The plaintiff claimed to have purchased the stock and lease of the store of his brother, on the 8th of April, 1861, for about [illegible], below sixty per cent on the first cost of the goods, giving in payment his three promissory notes, having respectively, six, twelve and eighteen months to run, and at the same time giving a chattel mortgage upon the stock and such as might be purchased with the proceeds, as security for the notes.

It was claimed on the part of the defendant that the plaintiff was possessed of a very small amount of property independent of that acquired by the alleged purchase, and that the motive of the parties to the

side was to insure the property from legal process by placing it in the hands of the brother of the grantor, and substituting the long notes given instead; and that these notes were a very inadequate security or consideration for the sale.

The Court charged the jury in substance, that if John M. Corwin was involved at the time he made the sale, and the plaintiff was aware of this fact or also time of the purchase, and the sale and purchase were made with the motive and intent to place the goods beyond the reach of legal process issued out by creditors, and to compel the creditors to take the long notes of the plaintiff instead of the goods, the jury would be authorized to find an intent to "hinder and delay creditors" within the meaning of the statute.

Verdict was rendered for the defendant.

E. M. Church and James T. Brady for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpool and G. A. Reizas for defendant.

Street Preacher Falconer Seeking Further Vindication of His Rights—Again Sues the Police.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Welch.

Edward Falconer vs. *Daniel H. Carpenter et al.*—This is another action brought by the notorious street preacher and temperance lecturer, Falconer, to recover for an alleged illegal arrest.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff was arrested without a warrant or other process by two Police officers, in the City Hall Park, on the 23d of September, 1860, and taken through the public streets to the Essex Market Police Court, where Judge Brennan refused to hear the complaint against him; that he was then taken before Justice Welch, (and what was done there is not set out,) and from thence to the Police Headquarters, where he was detained until the next day, and finally discharged on habeas corpus, while on his way before another Police Justice.

The defence of Inspector Carpenter is that he only gave the officers arresting the plaintiff, permission to detain their prisoner in a room at the headquarters until a hearing could be had. This act was in compliance with a request on their part.

The other officers set up their official duty, as their sufficient excuse and justification.

The case is still on.

R. H. Shannon, for plaintiff; Brown, Hall and Vanderpool, for defendants.

Verdict Against an Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

George Hoffman and William Place vs. *The Etna Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants upon a policy of insurance. The main point of defence was that the property insured had changed owners without notice to the Company. The case was stated in the TIMES of Thursday, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $4,075 87.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate, making no provisions of public interest: J. W. Lyell, P. F. Lovell, John Clerke, Wash Smith, (Ex-Governor of the Almshouse,) Charles J. Lewence, Elisha Peck, Wm. Van Winkle, E. D. Brown, G. R. Bowman, Henrietta Fuche, Catharine Fink, John Fink, Sophia Drach, Thomas Fraser, James Garner, and Abraham B. Meeks.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Dillon vs. *Romaine et al.*—Motion for reference and for a stay of proceedings denied.

Rentzel et al. vs. *Hagerman.*—Motion granted to place on Circuit Calendar.

Before Justice Allen.

The Artisans' Bank vs. *Hayden.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, and without prejudice to a new motion, etc.

McCleon vs. *Smith et al.*; *Schmeidt* vs. *Burns et al.*—Motions granted.

Linhorn vs. *Grossman et als.*—Referred back to Referee, etc.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Hatch et al. vs. *Logerty et al.*—Motions denied.

Before Justice Monell.

Bartlett vs. *Morrissey*; *Smythe et al.* vs. *Ely.*—Orders granted.

Smith vs. *Smith.*—Order of reference to Hon. Murray Hoffman to report, &c.

Before Justice Barbour.

Hagerty & Hagerty vs. *Lewis, et al.*—Case settled as amended. Papers in Clerk's Office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, FEB. 20, 1863.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Reg.	96½	15 Pac. Mail S. Co.	156
5,000 do.	96	50 do.	155
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	97½	50 do.	156
12,000 do.	97½	50 do.	156
15,000 do.	97	100 do.	b60 156
2,700 Treas. 7.3-10 p. ct. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	103½	50 do.	156½
		50 do.	156¾
25,000 do.	103½	100 do.	156
2,250 do. Feb & Aug.	103½	25 do.	s15 157¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	95¾	50 do.	s30 157¾
10,000 do.	95	100 do.	b10 158
500 U. S. 6s, 2 yr. C.	103¾	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 118½
800 U. S. D. M's	163¾	100 do.	118
5,000 do.	162	50 do.	118¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '77	107	200 do.	118¾
8,000 Ill. War Loan	104	600 do.	53 118¾
16,000 Tenn. 6s, 6s, '90	63¾	100 do.	118¾
17,000 Mo. State 6s	64	100 Erie Railway	77¾
5,000 do.	62¾	200 do.	76¾
10,000 do.	62¾	600 do.	76¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, 'int. 6s P.	63	200 do.	b30 76¾
6 Sh. do	60	50 do.	s30 76¾
1,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	107	200 do.	512 76¾
4,000 K. y. 6 % c. irg. bs.	100	200 Erie R. Pref.	101¾
4,000 Cal. St. 7s	151¾	200 do.	101
4,000 Stock, C. W. L.	119	100 Hud. Riv. R.	b30 57
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s	118	100 do.	57
3,000 Erie 1st M. Bds.	123	100 do.	57
3,000 Erie 4th M. Bs.	112	100 do.	b30 57¾
4,000 R. N. Y. & L. 1st M.	100	75 Harlem R.	28
4,000 Harlem R. 2d M.	105¾	100 do.	28¾
2,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	106¾	200 do.	28¾
1,000 Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	81	100 do.	28¾
500 do.	82	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	92¾
2,000 do.	81¾	100 do.	93
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	73	100 do.	s10 93¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	62	100 do.	93¾
1,500 Tol. & W. 2d M.	90	100 Mich. Cen. R.	97
2,000 do.	90	17 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	60¾
2,000 Tol. & W. in. S.	90	200 do.	60¾
2,000 Al. & T. in G. bs.	100	200 do.	60¾
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st c.	119	50 do.	b30 61¾
5,000 Pit. F. W. & C. 2d	88	100 do.	61¾
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st M.	117	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	71
1,500 P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	106¾	100 do.	71
2,000 do.	106¾	200 do.	s10 71
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th m.	85¾	200 do.	71
70,000 Amer. Gold	162¾	100 do.	s10 71¾
20,000 do.	b10 162¾	200 do.	71¾
10,000 do.	s10 162¾	200 do.	b10 71¾
20,000 do.	162¾	50 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	157
10,000 do.	s10 162¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	85¾
22,000 do.	162¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	86
20,000 do.	s20 162¾	100 do.	b10 94¾
15,000 do.	s10 162	200 do.	94¾
100 Bank of N. Y.	111	200 do.	b10 94¾
12 Bank of America	118	100 do.	94¾
40 Merch. Ex. Bank	85	50 Ohio & K. I. R.	94
10 Ocean Bank	80	650 do.	94¾
5 Nassau Bank	102	600 do.	94¾
20 Corn Ex. Bank	98¾	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	30
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	139	75 Ind. & Cin. R.	55
17 do.	139¾	15 Pa., W. & C. R.	39
22 do.	139¾	500 do.	67
200 Cumber. Coal Prf.	20	20 Chi. & N. W. R.	16
100 Cary Imp. Co.	10	100 do.	16¾
25 New-Jersey Zinc	90	100 A. & T. H. Pref.	70
200 Harlem R. Pref.	74¾	100 do.	69¾
100 do.	74¾	15 Chi. & Alton R.	62
200 do.	74¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	96¾	50 Cumb. Coal P.	20¾
5,000 do.	96¾	17 Amer. Exc. Bank	97
10,000 do.	96¾	50 Quicksilver M. Co.	13
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	97¾	25 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	139½
41,000 do.	97¾	25 do.	139½
2,000 do.	97¾	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	91¾	400 do.	119
1,000 Treas. 7.3-10 Cou. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	103¾	100 Erie Railway	77¾
		100 do.	77¾
5,000 do.	103¾	100 do.	77¾
1,500 do. Feb. & Aug.	103¾	100 do.	s30 77¾
5,000 do.	103¾	100 Erie Railway Pref.	91¾
7,300 do.	s24 101	200 Erie R. Pref.	91¾
10,000 do.	102¾	200 do.	181
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95¾	100 Hud. Riv. R.	b30 57
20,000 do.	Doc 94¾	50 Harlem R. Pref.	77
2,000 do.	95	50 do.	77¾
2,000 U. S. D. M.	162¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	94¾
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	64¾	100 do.	94¾
1,000 do.	64¾	200 do.	s30 94¾
10,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	63¾	100 do.	94¾
2,000 Erie 4th M. B.	107	100 do.	94¾
1,000 Hud. R. Cv. Bs.	107	200 do.	b30 94¾
3,000 Pel. & W. 2d m.	90¾	50 Panama R.	132
5,000 Han. A St. J. 1st m.	86	50 do.	132¾
10,000 Clev. & P. 2d M.	103	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	93¾
4,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	106¾	1200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	71
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	90	100 do.	71¾
3,000 Clev. & P. 4th m.	85	100 do.	71¾
3,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	63¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	119
10,000 Amer. Gold	162	50 do.	119
20,000 do.	b10 162¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	94¾
20,000 do.	b10 162¾	100 do.	94¾
10,000 do.	b10 162¾	50 do.	s30 94¾
20,000 do.	b30 162	100 Chic. & M. W. R.	17
40,000 do.	b15 162	50 do.	17¾
100,000 do.	162¾	200 do.	17¾
60,000 do.	b30 162¾	200 do.	18
600 Pacific M. S. Co.	161¾	100 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	84
100 do.	162	50 Alton & T. H. R.	71
200 do.	b30 161¾	100 P., F. W. & Chi. R.	67¾
200 do.	s30 160¾	50 Alton & T. H. R.	34
50 do.	b10 161¾	100 do.	b30 34
50 do.	161¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$17,000 U. S. 6s, 1 year C.	96	200 Harlem R.	29
25,000 U. S. D. M's	162	100 do.	b5 29¾
20,000 American Gold	162¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.	75¾
120,000 do.	162¾	150 M. S. & N. I. R.	62¾
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	156	50 do.	61¾
50 do.	b3 161¾	100 do.	61
200 do.	161¾	200 do.	61
50 do.	s5 161¾	100 do.	61¾
50 do.	161¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	71¾
300 N. Y. Central R.	118¾	100 do.	71¾

100 do.	118¾	400 do.	b5 71¾
1000 Erie R.	77¾	100 do.	71¾
100 do.	77¾	200 Galena & Chi. R.	96
200 do.	77¾	100 do.	96¾
100 do.	b5 77¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	94¾
200 Erie R. Pref.	91¾	100 do.	94¾
100 do.	91¾	100 do.	94¾
100 do.	91¾	200 do.	94¾
100 Hud. R. R.	57	100 Gal. & Ill. R.	119
100 do.	57	100 do.	119
100 Harlem R. Pref.	75	100 do.	119
100 do.	75¾	100 do.	119
100 do.	75¾	100 do.	119
100 do.	75¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHARD III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS—BLUE DEVILS.

WALLACK'S—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—MASKS AND FACES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OR BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours. Three Dramatic Performances—Two in the Afternoon and one in the Evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 653 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—WEIR'S PICTURE, "TAKING THE VEIL."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, German Opera—DER FREISCHUTZ.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Niblo's Concert Saloon—PERLE DE LA DEMBURE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon Performance)—CINDERELLA AND ALL THE PONIES—LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS—GRAND FAIRY MARCH.

THE TIMES IN PITTSBURGH, PENN.—The TIMES is delivered daily to Subscribers in all parts of the city by JOHN W. PITTOCK.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Intelligence from Vicksburgh states that the sickness in Gen. GRANT'S army is on the increase. This is undoubtedly owing to the overflow of the river, which has flooded a large portion of the country. A barge containing seven thousand bushels of coal for the ram *Queen of the West* and the Monitor *Indianola*, ran the blockade on Saturday night without accident. The *Queen of the West* has gone on an expedition up the Red River.

Dispatches from Cincinnati, dated Feb. 17, state that on the 15th and 16th, the advance of ROSECRANS' and BRAGG'S armies had heavy skirmishing. A general engagement is threatened at any hour. The lines are drawing closer and closer, and, when the battle takes place, it promises to be a fierce, desperate and bloody contest.

Among other items of interest copied from the Richmond *Dispatch*, is a report that the pirate *Florida* has sunk the Banks' transport *Annie Russell*, loaded with troops for New-Orleans. It is hardly probable that such an occurrence could have taken place without the knowledge of it having reached us before this time.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 12th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamers *George B. McClellan*, which left there on the 10th, and *George Cromwell*. The news is without special importance, though interesting. It was reported that discontent had arisen among some of the officers of Gen. BANKS' command at Baton Rouge, connected with the negro regiments. There was a rumor that the rebels at Mobile had made a raid upon our blockaders similar to the one at Galveston, but it was not sufficiently definite to be worthy of confidence. At Galveston, the *Brooklyn* and the *Sciota* were blockading. It was reported that the *Brooklyn* was aground in eleven feet of water. The New-Orleans *Delta* had been suppressed by Gen. BANKS, for some reason unknown to the public, but had been allowed to commence its issues again under different editorial charge.

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent has obtained information that the Union prisoners held by Gov. LETCHER as hostages for bushwhackers and others seized by us, will be given up to the Confederate authorities, and regularly exchanged. The Governor is opposed in his scheme of retaliation by the Virginia Legislature, who will compel him to take the course indicated. He has also learned that among the officers to be exchanged, at once, are about thirty captured at Fredericksburgh, after the date of JEFF. DAVIS' retaliation proclamation—thus proving that his avowed intention to hand over captured officers to the Governors of States has been abandoned.

We have news from Nassau, N. P., to the 16th inst., by the arrival of the steamer *British Queen* last evening. The *Guardian* announces that the pirate *Florida* arrived at Nassau on the 27th ult., and obtaining harbor for one day, sailed again on the 28th. There was unusual activity among the blockade runners, as will be seen by the list of arrivals and clearances which we publish elsewhere. Several steamers and schooners had arrived from blockaded ports, with cotton, within a few days—among them the steamer *Calypso*, from Charleston, which announced the "raising of the blockade" of that port.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the frauds in the New-York Custom-house. The joint resolution to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, etc., was passed. A bill to enable the people of Nebraska to take steps preparatory to an admission into the Union was reported from the Committee on Territories; also, a similar bill regarding Colorado. The Post Route bill, providing for a bridge across the Ohio River, was reported from the Post-office Committee. The bill to appoint an Assistant Treasurer, and to increase the compensation of the Treasurer, was passed. The bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Arizona was passed. The bill reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia was then debated until 4½ o'clock, when the Senate took a recess. During the evening session a bill was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, authorizing the organization of a Pioneer brigade. The matter of the arrest and discharge of certain State and political prisoners was then considered.

In the House, after the adoption of a resolution regarding the pay of Ohio Volunteers, the National Currency bill was considered, and passed to a third reading by a vote of 83 to 67, after a motion to table it had been defeated. The reading of the bill occupied an hour, when it was passed, 78 to 64, in the precise form in which it passed the Senate. The Senate Post-office Reform bill was considered during the evening session.

GENERAL NEWS.

The news from Mexico this morning, received by way of Havana, gives rather a bad exhibit of the condition of the French invading forces. They have met with several reverses recently, and sickness is very prevalent among them. The French evacuated Tampico on the 13th ult., after having committed various excesses, but halted in their transports on the bar. The Mexican forces, under Gen. GARZA, soon afterward entered the city, and on the 21st and 22d attacked the French and drove them away. The French war steamer *Lance* got aground and was fired, and they were forced to abandon a schooner loaded with munitions of war, a bark full of provisions, and another vessel half full of coal. They had also been driven out of the town of Tlacotalpan, fifty miles southeast of Vera Cruz, and forced to take refuge on board a war steamer, leaving several killed and wounded, besides arms, horses and provisions. On the 27th a mule train, loaded with provisions for the French army, was attacked and captured, seven leagues from Orizaba. Another train of three hundred mules had also been captured, and still another of five hundred. On the 30th 1,200 French, escorting a train of wagons, were attacked and defeated at a place called El Organo, with twenty-six killed and thirty or forty wounded. The Mexicans captured several of the wagons, twelve mules, and arms and knapsacks. Several other Mexican successes are mentioned in our advices. The French had established three hospitals—one at Perote and two at Quecholac—2,000 sick soldiers being already in the latter. Several atrocities on the part of the French are mentioned, one of which is the shooting of a Mexican named BERNARDI, taken prisoner while bearing a flag of truce, and escorting the American Consul and Secretary of Legation from the Capital to the French lines at Perote.

Advices from Havana are to the afternoon of the 15th inst., by the steamer *Eagle*, which arrived yesterday. She brought MAX MARETZEK'S Italian Opera troupe. Several rebel vessels have recently arrived at Havana, having run the blockade with cotton—among them the steamer *Antonica*, after having left her cargo at Nassau.

EDWARD FALCONER, the notorious street preacher, has brought another suit against the Police authorities, for an alleged unwarranted arrest in the City Hall Park. The case is now on trial before Justice MONELL, at Trial Term of the Superior Court. A former case recently terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff for $350.

The market for Gold Coin yesterday closed about the same as on Thursday night. Stocks were generally better, reacting from the depression of the day before. Gold, 162¾; Exchange, 179¼; Erie shares, 77½ ₩ cent.

A less extensive business was reported in Breadstuffs yesterday, at reduced prices. An active inquiry prevailed for Provisions; Lard was a shade cheaper. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Wool, Metals, Tallow, Spices, Tobacco, Fruit, and Fire Crackers, were in lively demand. Hay, Hops, Manila Hemp, Leather, Hides, Oils, Fish, Salt, Saltpetre, and Foreign Liquors, were in good request. The Dry Goods trade of the week has been more active, especially in the line of Spring styles of dress goods, both domestic and foreign, and prices have generally favored sellers. The auction sales have been more numerous, but not very attractive. A moderate amount of foreign dry goods has been entered at the port, and thrown on the market, during the week.

The New Hartford Convention—The Issue Fairly Presented.

The Connecticut Democracy have entitled themselves to the thanks of all loyal men for making so clean an issue in their late Convention. In their resolution that "the time has arrived when all the true lovers of the Constitution are ready to abandon the *monstrous fallacy* that the Union can be restored by the armed hand," and in their nomination of THOMAS H. SEYMOUR for Governor, who has unqualifiedly opposed the war from the start, the *essential* party distinction is fairly recognized. The line is drawn just where alone it consistently can be so as to make but two sides, one for *unconditional* peace men, and the other for *unconditional* war men. We like this. It is veracious; it is earnest; it is what these momentous days demand.

The country has had quite enough of half-and-half loyalty—quite enough of the blinking, shuffling, glozing, paltering creatures that are eternally letting "I dare not wait upon I would." It is not in human nature to help scorning such craven vileness. Our fathers detested the Cow-boys even more than they did the Tories. DANTE showed true philosophy in making Satan himself less hateful than the "accursed tribe," who neither openly revolted, nor rallied at their Creator's call—"*but for themselves were only.*" As the war progressed, it was inevitable that the people should come to understand and despise such characters. There is soon to be an end of them in our political scenes. They have played their part, and must now give place to men of out-and-out conviction and purpose. The Connecticut Democrats are entitled to the credit of leading the way, and first taking square position on the side of the rebels. Henceforth, to the end of the war, every movement away from the Administration will be to that line, and no other.

We say, on the side of the rebels. From the outset the cessation of the war has been all the rebels asked for. JEFF. DAVIS took the earliest opportunity to proclaim to the world that all that the Confederates wanted was "to be let alone." His war is purely defensive. He would not force the North into a political connection with the Confederacy even if he could; for he perfectly understands that any such connection, so long as the North retains its great superiority in numbers, would be at the cost of the very object for which the Confederacy was founded on its peculiar "corner-stone." To give JEFF. DAVIS peace is simply to recognize and ratify secession. And not only the present secession, but all future secession; for it is with perfect consistency that these Hartford peace men characterize the United States as nothing more than "a confederacy of States coequal in sovereignty and political power," and impugn the right of coercion as "a monstrous fallacy." They know full well that the question really in issue is, whether the National Government does or does not possess genuine authority—that is to say, authority *that can be enforced*. They boldly affirm that it does not. The door which JEFF. DAVIS has opened to disorganization and anarchy, they are for keeping open. So far as depends upon them, no "armed hand" shall close it either now or at any time hereafter.

We have styled this gathering of the Connecticut malcontents a "new Hartford Convention;" but we doubt, after all, the appropriateness of the name. The Convention of 1814 was but the very mildest sort of a prototype. The boldest words of the original were only the gentlest words of this. The most salient and objectionable resolution adopted at the Federal gathering was one recommending the States to adopt measures "to protect their citizens from the operation of all acts of Congress which shall contain provisions subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorized by the Constitution of the United States." The present Democratic Convention has passed a resolution to the same effect, but in far stronger language—that the militia bill just passed the Senate "is subversive of the sovereignty and rights of the States, and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the Central Government, unconstitutional in its provisions, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, and *the authorities of each of the States should sternly resist* the operation of a scheme so fatal to the just relations which should always exist between the Federal and State Governments." The former Convention passed another resolution respecting the authority of State Governors over the State militia, carrying the same idea as that of the latter Convention, which declares that "the militia of Connecticut are the natural guardians of the liberties of her people, subject to the control of her chief Executive Officer, acting under and by authority of the laws of the State." But further than this the old Hartford Convention did not go, either in measures or in doctrine. All of their remaining resolutions were confined to proposing amendments to the Constitution, which proceeding was of course perfectly constitutional and legitimate. But the new Hartford Convention says nothing about amendments to the Constitution. It spurns all such old-fashioned modes of curbing the national authority; and declares outright that there is not, and never was, any such thing as national authority. It, in emphatic terms, proclaims the no-coercion principle, which was not even so much as whispered in 1814. When ROBERT Y. HAYNE, in the great Senate debate of 1830, cited the Hartford Convention as affording a good precedent for the contemplated nullification action of South Carolina, DANIEL WEBSTER replied that he had nothing to do with the Hartford Convention, but that the proceedings of that body were no precedent. "They will not answer the purpose—they are quite too tame. The latitude in which they originated was too cold. Other Conventions, of more recent existence, have gone a whole bar's length beyond it. The learned doctors of Colleton and Abbeville have pushed their commentaries on the Hartford collect so far that the original text-writers are *thrown entirely into the shade*." It is just so with this Hartford Convention of 1863. It completely eclipses its predecessor. The Connecticut latitude is no longer too high. The South Carolina doctrine rides full-orbed there now, and the old Convention "pales its ineffectual fires."

Well, we are glad. All the world will now know precisely what this opposition to the Administration means. The heart of the matter is at last reached. Opposition means peace, and peace means disunion. All of the clamor on minor points which has hitherto been kept up to distract and mislead the people is now merged in the great grievance that war against rebels is allowed to go on at all. It is a good thing that the people are at length enabled to meet this complaint understandingly, and to deal with it on its naked merits. These are no times for illusions of any sort. The public mind should distinctly apprehend the *essential* points, and as distinctly pronounce upon them. If it is against the rebellion, it should repel all faction as calculated to aid it, and devote itself with an absolute singleness of purpose to the maintenance of the war, and its more effectual prosecution if possible. If it is for the rebellion, it should frankly assent to it, and accept without a murmur, all the ignominious and ruinous consequences. We have no fears what the decision will be, when the gist of the case is thus presented. The people of Connecticut and the people of every other Northern State will answer, in a manner not to be mistaken, that the Republic shall be preserved, and its authority vindicated. You can never get them to lower that proud old flag to traitors—*never, never.*

The Drift of English Sentiment on the American War.

There appears to be no reason to question the vigor and completeness of the reaction which is taking place in English opinion upon the subject of the American war. The late meeting at Exeter Hall surpassed in numbers and enthusiasm anything that has been witnessed since the days of the Anti-Corn-Law League. A subsequent one at Bradford, the heart of the great West Riding of Yorkshire, was almost as large and fully as excited, and was crowded in imposing force by the brawny and hard-headed race, who marched into Wakefield in a gigantic column to vote for "MORPETH and Free Trade," at the famous election of 1846. Even in Liverpool, the Confederate prophet, SPENCE, has been shouted down when he attempted once more to make the Apostle Paul and Onesimus do duty for the slaveholders. And, by all accounts, the flame is spreading. The *Spectator*, which is by no means disposed to take a sanguine view of our affairs, predicts that in three months more the friends of the North will have made a clean sweep of the island, and elicited from the middle and lower classes a shout of encouragement for what it calls "the narrow-minded but indomitable race," which is struggling through many failures and many blunders "toward the ultimate magnificent result."

The causes of this change are not hard to find out. Foremost amongst them undoubtedly stands the Emancipation Proclamation. Whatever doubts there may be as to its results at home, there can be none that it has done what nothing else would or could have done, in ranging the British people on our side. What has won for the South the sympathy of the upper classes during this struggle has undoubtedly been the fixed belief which prevails among them, and which we shall not succeed in shaking, even if we desired to do so, that aristocracy and democracy were struggling for the mastery in every collision between the opposing forces. But what has kept the masses of the people silent or hostile toward us has been doubts of our sincerity in our expressions of hostility to Slavery. All the efforts of the Secessionists in England, ever since the war began, have been devoted, in their books, pamphlets, speeches and lectures to convincing the public that Slavery had nothing to do either with the origin of the war or its continuance, and that our success would insure not its destruction but its reëstablishment with stronger guarantees than ever. The voracious and perspicacious SPENCE went so far as to say that the first clause of our first treaty with the Confederacy would be a provision for the return of fugitive slaves of extreme stringency.

Another thing which has been used with great effect in creating doubts in the English mind as to the sincerity of our hostility to Slavery, is the undeniable dislike of the negroes which prevails with greater or less intensity in all the Free States. The only evidence of perception of the cause of this feeling, or of its value as a political indication that we have seen, is in a recent letter by Mr. MAURICE, the celebrated preacher, to the *Spectator*, in which he questions whether Englishmen would, if brought into close contact with the negroes, behave much better. We greatly fear they would not. The cause of this contemptuous animosity to the blacks, is undoubtedly that pride of race which is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons above any other breed, and which, in the "Latin race," is almost unknown. Every traveler and philosopher who has discussed their peculiarities, has remarked it. The English have, we believe, a larger share of it than ourselves, and in spite of their strong sense of justice, it shows itself in precisely the same way whenever they are brought in contact with an inferior race.

It has never been the Englishmen who dwell side by side with a people whom they look down upon, who have been disposed to accord them either social or political equality, but the English at home, who discuss their claims calmly in the light of reason and humanity. It was the English Protestants in Ireland who passed the penal laws, but it was the English in England who carried the Emancipation act. Their Irish brethren would have died sooner than admit the Papish Celts to a chance of the chief seats in the synagogue. And it was certainly not the West India planters who abolished Slavery, but Englishmen at home in England, whose sense of right was not clouded either by danger to their property or by constant familiarity with the many shortcomings of the colored world. It is notoriously public opinion in England which restrains the English in India from excesses toward the Hindoo "niggers" which would delight the heart of an Illinois "Copperhead." And, lastly, let us add that the feelings of the English middle and working classes toward the "low Irish," who inhabit their towns and villages, partake very strongly of that contempt, bred partly by a feeling of superiority of race, and partly by a love of cleanliness, order and decency, which marks the intercourse of our white population with the negroes.

There is a disposition among some of our cotemporaries to underrate the importance of this agitation in our favor, because it is not led by any of the great names of the aristocracy. But a very slight acquaintance with English political history during the last sixty years would, one would think, have sufficed to prevent any error on this point. Not a single great movement of the present century was either inaugurated or smiled upon at the outset by the leaders of the upper classes. The Abolitionist movement was set on foot by obscurities, was violently opposed and sneered at by the world of fashion, was carried on to a triumphant conclusion by the Dissenters and working classes. The Electoral Reform movement was opposed at the outset by the entire body of the aristocracy, with a few Whig exceptions, and was forced through the House of Lords by the threat of the Birmingham traders and artisans to march on London. And the greatest movement of all—the Anti-Corn Law agitation—was set on foot by two obscure manufacturers, BRIGHT and COBDEN; enjoyed the fierce hostility of the *Times* down to the very year of its final triumph; was carried on by the very same classes—Dissenters and farmers and mechanics—who are now bidding us God speed, and by just such meetings as those which are now greeting our victories with shouts of acclamation. These men can exercise precisely the same influence on the foreign policy of the Government that they have always exercised on its home policy. As long as they are with us, we have nothing to fear from any concerted scheme either of recognition or intervention. To have them on our side, and the civilized world with them, we have but to fight on courageously, and to retract nothing, change nothing, and repent us of nothing.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.—Our New-Orleans correspondent confirms the rumors which have been current as to difficulties between the white and black regiments at Ship Island and Baton Rouge, in the Department of the Gulf. We see no reason why this state of things should be allowed to spring up. White and black troops should not be brigaded together or stationed together. The Emancipation Proclamation specified the use to which black troops should be primarily put, when raised, as "garrisoning forts and positions;" and there are forts enough now in our hands in the Gulf Department to furnish duty for ten times the number of black troops we have there. As we advance up the river, too, there will be a continual demand for post garrisons. When the sickly weather comes on, in the Gulf and on the river, our white soldiers will be glad enough to have this work taken off their hands by the acclimated negroes; and there will be no quarreling for precedence in the duty.

We think it would be far better to employ in this kind of service the few negro troops we have, and not put them to active field duty at present. We need not doubt that Col. HIGGINSON'S black battalion exhibited all the "fiery energy" which he claimed for them; but the greater part of the black men of the South will require a great deal of discipline and training before their fiery energy can be relied on in the field of battle. The historical antecedents of the negro in this country are of anything but the fiery or energetic style. Time may bring forth traits of character that have been dormant for generations, but it will require *time* to bring them forth. Garrison duty, with occasional skirmishes, will furnish an excellent means of training, to begin with.

At all events, there must on no account be occasion furnished for collisions between our white and black soldiers in that Department, where, of all others, the latter are most likely to be of permanent and almost indispensable service.

Affairs in Mexico.

We publish this morning copious advices from Mexico, received *via* Havana. The dates are to the 27th ult. from the City of Mexico, and to the 1st inst. from Vera Cruz.

It does not appear that any very startling event has occurred in the neighboring Republic since our last advices, but the news generally is of considerable importance and interest.

In the first place, the French forces appear to have made no advance, nor, in fact, have they gained anything. It would rather appear that by sickness, desertions, loss of supplies, unsuccessful expeditions and disastrous skirmishes, the French army is steadily and somewhat rapidly melting away. The Mexicans, on the other hand, are represented as united, confident and determined. They have a fine army, of 40,000 men in and around Puebla, which is very strongly fortified and defended by 185 guns of heavy calibre. It is now positively known that the French have evacuated Tampico, Tlacotalpan, Jalapa and several other places they have held, for the purpose, it would appear, of concentrating their forces at San Agustin del Palmar, or other point this side of Puebla, preparatory to an advance and assault on that city. The indications that Gen. FOREY intends to make this move are not very decided. It is evident that the French commander thoroughly distrusts his ability to take the city of Puebla, and carry out the programme of Emperor NAPOLEON, and yet if Gen. FOREY would accomplish anything against the Mexicans, he must advance at once. Every day's delay but detracts from his strength. If he advances at once and attacks the city of Puebla, it will be the greatest and most important battle of modern times in Mexico, as there will be between sixty and seventy thousand of the belligerents engaged. This is the interesting point at which matters now stand.

The course of the French in Mexico appears to be signalized by acts decidedly atrocious, and in no way sanctioned by modern warfare. The bombardment of Acapulco was of this character; also, the wanton devastation of the neighborhood of Tampico. Numbers of Mexican prisoners have been shot, or rather assassinated. Several Spaniards have been seized and imprisoned; one has been condemned to hard labor for twenty years on the Island of Martinique.

The execution of FLORIAN BERNARDI appears to have been an act of excessive atrocity. The Mexican officer was escorting WM. H. CORWIN, Secretary of our Legation in Mexico, and two of our Consuls in that country, from Napolucan to the French lines, *en route* for Vera Cruz. Although the Mexican officer bore a flag of truce, he, with several of his soldiers, was taken prisoner and shot. Leaving the inhumanity of the affair entirely out of the question, the act was of that evidently intentional discourtesy and insult to the Government of the United States which should not be suffered to pass unnoticed.

The French in Mexico, on the whole, are not making a record calculated to add to their national glory or to the lustre of their military escutcheon.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—As the anniversary of the birthday of the *Pater Patriæ* occurs to-morrow, various public bodies have determined to keep the holiday on Monday. In reverence for his memory, the Common Council will have a dinner; the Republican Central Committee a supper; the Light Guard a ball; the United Americans a sermon; the militia regiments will parade, and various other organizations will display their patriotism in other ways. The Produce Exchange yesterday resolved, by a unanimous vote, to close doors and stop operations on that day, and a like action will probably be taken by other commercial bodies to-day.

We are glad to see this movement, and we wish that Monday might be made a general holiday by the stores and business men. WASHINGTON'S birth-day is one of the old-time American commemorations, and there is more reason now than ever why it should be generally celebrated. The counsels of sublime wisdom which he left as a legacy to his countrymen, are apt to be neglected in revolutionary times like these. The doctrines of fraternity, unity and constitutional freedom which he taught, and of which he stands the noblest representative, are apt to be swept out of the people's mind in the whirl of excitement, and consumed in the blaze of passion. There is not only defiant treason to them in the South and conscious complicity with that treason in the North; but even those who are loyal to his memory and his principles are tempted to lay them aside under the plea of altered circumstances and public necessity. It is meet that we should all occasionally refresh ourselves at the old fountain, and revert to those primordial truths which can alone sustain, and from which sprang, our nation's glory.

ENABLING ACTS.—We notice that three bills were before the Senate yesterday to enable three of the Territories of the far West, (Nebraska, Nevada and Colorado,) to take steps preparatory to their admission into the Union as States. The population of the two first named Territories is very small. Nebraska, by last census, had a population of 28,000, and has grown but very little since then. Nevada had then less than 7,000 inhabitants, but now claims to have thrice that number. Colorado was then reported at 34,000, and has now probably between forty and fifty thousand. We do not believe in the propriety of creating States out of Territories which have so few inhabitants. The bills should provide that they shall attain a respectable population before they are entitled to take rank in the Senate with New-York. One hundred thousand souls would certainly be small enough for a minimum limit.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.—We publish in another column the memorial of the Publishers of Books, Newspapers, &c., in this City, for a reduction or repeal of the duty on imported paper. It is a clear and strong statement of the reasons why this request should be granted. It was drawn up by a prominent book publisher, who is largely interested in the publication of school books, and who is thus able, from his personal experience, to submit very cogent and conclusive reasons for the repeal or reduction of the paper duty.

There is but one reason ever assigned for retaining the duty,—and that is, the necessity of protecting our own manufacturers. There is a disinclination to meddle with the tariff lest the principle of protection should be endangered. But the makers of *paper* are not the only manufacturers interested in this question. The makers of *books*, *newspapers*, &c., outnumber them ten to one, and are just as truly American manufacturers as they are. Why are they not equally entitled to protection? Paper makers are allowed to import rags, their raw material, *free* of duty. Why should bookmakers be required to pay 35 per cent. on paper, which is *their* raw material? The discrimination is without the slightest basis in justice or common sense. The principle of protection, if sound in itself, ought to cover both classes of manufacturers, and not be so used as to sacrifice the larger class to the smaller.

So far as revenue is concerned, as we have repeatedly shown, the argument is wholly and conclusively in favor of the reduction. The present duty is purely prohibitory. It has never yielded a single dollar to the revenue—so far as printing paper is concerned. The letter of Secretary CHASE is conclusive on this point.

The whole question resolves itself into one of *influence*. If the paper-makers are strong enough with Congress to induce them to discard all considerations of revenue, and all principles of justice in applying the principle of protection, and to impose upon the great mass of the community, the children in schools, and the readers of books, periodicals and newspapers, an enormous increase in the price they pay for them, for the sole and exclusive purpose of enabling the paper-makers *to double* and *treble* the price of white paper, and without any corresponding advantage to any class whatever, then the present duty will remain untouched. We shall soon be able to decide whether this will be the case or not.

FROM FATHERLAND.—We are sure we may return thanks on behalf of the army to those thoughtful friends in Germany who have transmitted to this country several large cases filled with lint, bandages, linen and socks for the use of sick soldiers. It was very kind in the good Teutonic women to be so mindful; and many a German soldier, who has done honor to his Fatherland by fighting bravely for liberty in this, will overflow with gratitude to them.

Our war, and the great issues at stake in it, are probably better understood and appreciated in Germany than in any other country of Europe. The vast and steady volume of private correspondence from Germans in this country has penetrated every hamlet and almost every family of Fatherland; and the patriotism and loyalty of the Germans here has been so universal, that their friends could entertain no doubt of their sentiments. In saving Missouri alone to the Union, they rendered a service whose value is incalculable; they gave us what ROBERT J. WALKER truly characterizes as the "pivot of the nation."

MUTINY OF NEWSBOYS.—The newsboys in the army are in a state of insubordination. They are evidently "demoralized." The telegraph advises us that they have refused to do duty, unless Gen. HOOKER rescinds the order restricting their numbers to one to each division. This is quite in keeping with the general course of things in the army, so far as a portion of its officers and men are concerned. We are not at all surprised that the newsboys should have come to the conclusion that *they* had as good a right to command the army as Gen. HOOKER. He ought to get in the habit of submitting his orders for their approval, before issuing them. We shall probably have a strike of the sutlers next, then of the persons employed in the Quartermaster's Department, and we should not be at all surprised to find the example finally infect the Generals of Divisions.

Gen. HOOKER merits the thanks of the country for bringing the sale of newspapers, and the conduct of army correspondents, within some systematic regulations. He is the first of our Generals who has made any serious attempt to remedy the gross abuses which have obtained in these Departments. We hope he will make the reform thorough and effective, and that when he has once laid down a rule, he will insist upon rigid observance of it.

THE BANK BILL.—It will be seen that the National Banking bill passed the House of Representatives, yesterday, by a good majority. It has already passed the Senate, and is now in the President's hands, awaiting his signature. Mr. SPAULDING'S very able speech on the subject helped it greatly. The press of news, this morning, prevents our giving the speech; but, now that the act may be said to be a law, its only value would be as elucidating the provisions of this most important bill.

An Error Corrected.

Two or three of the City journals have have referred to an incident said to have occurred at a masquerade in Fifth-avenue, on Tuesday night, in terms calculated to convey a very erroneous impression. We have received from [illegible] reliable source a statement of the facts [illegible], which, in justice to the parties concerned, should be made public.

The Marquis of Hartington, who is spending

some months in the United States, came to the party with his friend Col. Leslie, and was seen by the host and many guests on his arrival, when he wore no badge of any kind. During the evening, and while the ladies were still in domino, a lady, then and still unknown to him, came up to him and pinned a secession badge on his coat, asking him to let it remain there. He, looking upon it as an innocent jest, took her arm and walked from the foot of the staircase across one room, when he was met by his friend Col. Leslie, who, upon seeing the secession badge on his breast, asked him to take it off, which the Marquis at once did, notwithstanding the entreaties of the fair unknown that he should keep it there. She then left him; and while he was walking with another lady, a gentleman, who had seen the badge before on his coat, and supposed it still to be there, pushed up against him, when they exchanged some few words upon the subject. The matter was satisfactorily explained the next morning between the parties interested.

From this statement it is clear that the references made to this occurrence in some of the public prints are entirely incorrect, and have done gross injustice to a stranger, who from his personal character, as well as from his position, is entitled to the hospitable consideration of our people. The Marquis did not wear the objectionable badge on his arrival, and it had been removed at the suggestion of his own friend, before the young American had taken upon himself to correct a supposed insult to the party assembled, which, in any event, it would have been wiser in him to bring to the notice of the host.

Amusements.

THE GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—A new era has dawned, operatically, upon the people of Brooklyn, and for the first time since the opening of their superb Academy of Music they are permitted to attend a series of operas pure and undefiled, uncut, unshorn and in their original entirety. Under the conscientious conduct of CARL ANSCHUTZ, the German Opera Troupe have given "Fidelio," and the "Magic Flute," with eminent success; and on Tuesday last achieved a triumph worthy of record, in FLOTOW's charming opera of "Martha," which was rendered with a fidelity unknown to the Italian stage, and with an effect rarely produced by our most celebrated prima donnas. Mad. ROTTER, whose action is not inferior to her acknowledged vocal power, carried the audience by storm, and created an enthusiasm unprecedented in the lyric annals of the Academy.

To-night the same excellent troupe will give "Der Freischutz" to a large and fashionable audience, as they have each of its predecessors. It is to be hoped that Mr. ANSCHUTZ, who should be flattered by his decided success in Brooklyn, will give an extended season at the Academy, and produce one or two comic operas and a repetition of "Martha." A matinée at the Academy, with "Martha" as the attraction, would crowd the house, and as a natural sequence fill the pockets of the laborious and artistic manager.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES FISHER will take his benefit here to-night, when the "Captain of the Watch" and "Masks and Faces" will be played.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—OCTAVE FEUILLET's comedy, "Peril en la Demeure," will be played here to-night for the first time.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss BATEMAN, whose triumphant success in the play of "Leah, the Forsaken" has been the dramatic event of the season, will take her first benefit to-night, closing for the present her extraordinarily prosperous engagement at Niblo's Garden. The youth of the lady, as well as her conspicuous talent as a dramatic artist, entitle her to the heartiest appreciation of the public, and the present is an occasion where it may be displayed with delicacy and propriety.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The troupe of children now at this house will give a matinée to-day, playing the fairy spectacle of "Cinderella."

ITALIAN OPERA.—Among the passengers by the Eagle, yesterday, were Mr. MAX MARETZEK, and the leading members of his superb troupe of Italian artists. The season at the Academy of Music will commence on Monday next, the 2d of March, and we venture to predict that it will be a memorable one.

Coughs.

The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *Lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence to the affected parts. *As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine.*

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Mother Finds a Faithful Friend in Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain.
Regulates the stomach and bowels.
Relieves griping in the bowels.
Cures wind colic.
By giving relief and health to the child, it gives rest to the mother.
25 cents a bottle.

Purge Out the Morbid Humors OF THE BLOOD,
by a dose or two of
AYER'S PILLS,
and you will have clearer heads, as well as bodies.

ΙΩΔΗΣ .... IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 24, 1863.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1.00.
AT TAIT'S
CORNER CORTLANDT AND GREENWICH.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Croup, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sweet—the only original bone-setter—of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortland-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

ANGEVINE—COLEMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, after the order of the Society of Friends, FRANK ANGEVINE to BEVHIA Y., daughter of the late Charles S. Coleman, all of this City.

POWELL—MOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. West, HARRY S. POWELL and AMANDA M. MOTT, daughter of Jacob Mott, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WELLSTOOD—BARNARD.—In Irvington, N. J., on Thursday, by Rev. Mr. [illegible] Wellstood, Jr., Mr. WILLIAM M. WELLSTOOD, of New-York, and Miss JULIA M., youngest daughter of [illegible] Barnard, Esq., of Irvington, N. Y.

DIED.

BALLANTINE.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 19, ROBERT DAVIES, son of Robert F. and Anna M. Ballantine, aged 21 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, GEORGINA MARIA BENNETT, wife of Benjamin Bennett, in the 36th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 22, from her late residence, No. 120 Charlton-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BLACKWELL.—In Astoria, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 20, ROBERT M. BLACKWELL, in the 45th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Feb. 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at St. George's Church, Astoria. The steamer *Sylvan Grove* will leave Peck-slip at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BREWER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, Miss MARY A. BREWER, second daughter of Capt. Nicholas B. and Mary A. Brewer, in the 22d year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday next, from the residence of her father, No. 73 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

CRAMPTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, JENNIE LOUISA, daughter of Dr. Henry E. and Dora M. Crampton, aged 3 months and 20 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to the funeral, at the residence of her grandfather, Jacob Miller, No. 2 [illegible] av., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, Feb. 21, without further notice.

DICKINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, GEORGE DICKINSON, son of the late Charles Dickinson, of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, from his late residence, 5th-av., next to the corner of 44th-st., without further notice.

EVERITT.—In Blackwood, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 19, CORNELIA [illegible], daughter of Rev. D. S. Everitt, aged 1 year, 6 months and 20 days.
Her remains were taken to Springfield, L. I., for interment.

FANNING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, EDITH HUBBARD, only child of David G. and Elizabeth B. Fanning, aged 17 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Anthony Lane, No. 301 Hicks-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JARVIS.—On Friday morning, Jan. 30, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Col. W. H. Russell, Consul at Trinidad de Cuba, ANN F. JARVIS, of diphtheria, after an illness of 5 days, aged 5 years and 6 months.
She was the only child of Capt. F. W. and E. P. Jarvis, of the bark R. G. W. Dodge, natives of Surry, Me. During her fatal sickness nothing was left undone in attempting to save her. She was removed from the ship to the residence of Col. Russell, through his kind and generous invitation, and by him the best medical aid the island afforded, was called in. But the decree had gone forth, and the lovely daughter of heart broken parents, was called in mercy from earth to heaven.
Ellsworth and Bangor papers please copy.

HENRY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 20, RINALDO E. HENRY.
Funeral on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Pacific-st., corner of Clove Road. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HORN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, JULIA HORN, relict of Francis Horn, of Havana.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KING.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, Mr. WALTER KING, aged [illegible] years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the house No. 1 Market-st., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, previous to the removal of the body to Paterson for interment.

KEELER.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, Miss MARTHA, wife of L. M. Keeler, in the 58th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 434 6th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—In Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 15, JULIA A., daughter of R. Montgomery and Jane Livingston, aged 1 year and 8 months.

NEILLEY.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 20, of diphtheria, SARAH MARIA, daughter of John H. and Wilhelmina S. Neilley, aged 2 years and 6 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 70 West Houston-st., to-morrow (Sabbath,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

NEEDHAM.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, MARY FLORENCE, only child of Henry E. and Eliza Needham, aged 11 months and 22 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 172 2d av.

PARSONS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, of scarlet fever, CHARLES SHERMAN, son of J. C. and Frances D. Parsons, aged 2 years and 7 months.
Funeral services on Saturday morning, Feb. 21, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 13 Lafayette-place.

QUERIPEL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 19, after a severe illness, HANNAH, the wife of Job Queripel, aged 42 years, 11 months and 7 days.
The relatives and friends are desired to attend her funeral, from the Gothic M. E. Church, Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

REED.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, JOHN M., eldest son of John M. and Elizabeth R. Reed, in the 14th year of his age.
The funeral services will take place at the Church of All Souls, Rev. Dr. Bellows, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SKELLY.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, at the Astor House, CHARLES DICKINSON SKELLY, son of W. Skelly, aged 6 years.
The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Feb. 22. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, MARY, daughter of the late Gurardus Smith, in her 77th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 5 Harrison-st., this City.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, of pneumonia, BERTRAND DUPUY, infant son of Francis and Elizabeth C. Taylor.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 13 Bedford-st.

TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, MARY HAYS, only daughter of Minthorne and Mary C. Tompkins, aged 3 years and 8 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 30 West 20th-st.

VAN BRAMER.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 19, after a severe illness, RACHEL [illegible], wife of Andrew Van Bramer, aged 70 years and 2 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave Fulton Ferry for Flatbush every 15 minutes.

VAN NORDEN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, ANN, wife of James Van Norden.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, John B. Peck, are invited to attend her funeral from Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

WOOD.—On Monday, Feb. 16, JULIA A. C., widow of the late Silas Wood, of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 East 23d-st., without further notice.

WATERBURY.—In Darien, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 19, SARAH, wife of John Waterbury, in the 76th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Luke's Church, Darien.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 87.—Feb. 20, 1863.
49, 6, 42, 11, 48, 13, 58, 67, 57, 12, 73, 66, 37, 1.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 88.—Feb. 20, 1863.
69, 26, 10, 35, 65, 73, 58, 38, 66, 36, 42, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WILL BE celebrated under the auspices of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1863, at the City Assembly Rooms, by a supper, with speeches and music. Tickets, for ladies or gentlemen, $3 each; to be had at the offices of the Tribune, Times, Evening Post, and of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Porter, Wilson & Co., No. 238 South-st.; Chas. S. Spencer, No. 238 Broadway.
WM. P. ESTERBROOK, D. L. PETTER,
H. W. SMITH, C. S. SPENCER,
C. A. DANA, SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
J. M. PALMER,
Committee of Arrangements.

OLD COTTON WANTED.—THE HIGHEST price paid for old cotton of all kinds from mattresses, cushions, &c., &c. E. GODDARD, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York. Paper stock of all kinds bought. Job lots of all kinds of wrapping papers low.

GOUT.
WHO HAS IT?
It has been confessedly acknowledged by thousands who have used them, that the GALVANO-ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES are the only cure for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c. Price $1. Per mail, $1.25. Sold by all druggists and shoe dealers generally. METTAM & CO., Office No. 429 Broadway.

AT A MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE DEMILT DISPENSARY, held Feb. 16, 1863, the following resolutions were passed:
Whereas, This Board has learned of the death of Dr. GEO. P. CAMMAN with feelings of profound regret, and desire to express their sense of his virtues as a faithful laborer for this Dispensary for [illegible] years past;
Resolved, That this institution has met with an irreparable loss. The example of Dr. CAMMAN in punctuality and faithful labor commends itself highly to our esteem.
Resolved, That the sympathy of this Board, and condolence of the Trustees, be tendered to the family of the deceased.
Resolved, That the members of this Board attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., and that the Dispensary be closed for the day at 1 o'clock P. M.
D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer [illegible], and for the Germany States, via Hamburg, per steamer *Bavaria*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz: Stations A and B, at 9.45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9.25 A. M.; Station E, 9.05 A. M.; Station F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her almost instantly, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1862.
I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.
JOHN VAN BOSKIRK,
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr.,
Bergen, New-Jersey.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D., No. 816 Broadway:
Dear Doctor: I gratefully certify that your operation on my eyes for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.
Yours gratefully,
P. DILLON,
No. 40 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

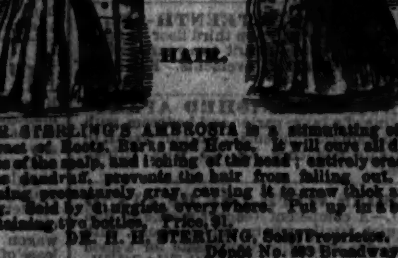
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1862.
DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.
Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.
I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied.
S. A. SMITH,
No. 126 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, but only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.
JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

A MOTHER'S REMEDY.
MRS. HASTINGS'
NURSING CORDIAL
FOR CHILDREN DURING TEETHING.
NURSING CORDIAL
Is free from morphine and all narcotic drugs—a want long felt by the public, who for years have had forced upon them various narcotic syrups which have added largely to the mortality of children in the United States.
The effects of morphine are slow and insidious, and, by constant use, produce congestion and dropsy of the brain, a prominent forehead, the eyes start from their sockets, the complexion becomes dark, the extremities wither, and a general idiotic expression prevails, with piles and many other evils.
These preparations require constant increase of dose, or they lose their effect, which is not the case with Nursing Cordial, which, if given at the onset and occasionally during the early months of teething, will completely secure your child from attacks of convulsions, spasms and all other troubles incident to early childhood.
Ask for MRS. HASTINGS' NURSING CORDIAL, and take no other.
Sold by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.
Depot No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.
DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Dépôt No. 493 Broadway.

NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY
FOR EVERY DISEASE.
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on foreign and native herbal preparations, for the positive and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fits, Scrofula and General Debility, which he will send free to all who will send stamp for return postage.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
for Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, &c.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING,
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 8 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE FOR THIS WEEK JUST OUT—with all the latest official Army and Navy Intelligence—appointments, promotions, dismissals, Government orders, &c. WM. E. DYER & CO., Editors and Proprietors, New-York.

CAPILLARY DISEASES.
DR. B. C. PERRY,
The Celebrated Dermatologist,
RECENTLY FROM NO. 29 WINTER-ST., BOSTON,
And the only man in this country who has ever made the treatment of
DISEASED SCALPS,
LOSS OF HAIR, and
BLANCHING,
a specialty, has established himself at
NO. 49 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,
where he can be consulted by all who are afflicted with any disease of the scalp, loss of hair or premature blanching.
Dr. Perry is prepared to treat successfully the following diseases, all of which are productive of a loss of hair:
Debilitation of the Dermoid Skin, Suppressed Secretion, Irritation of the Scalp, Dandruff or Thickened Secretion, Inflammation of the Sensitive Skin, Matterated Secretion, Hair Eater, Distended or Swollen Roots, and Premature Blanching.
This is the only method based upon Physiological principles which has ever been presented to the public for the restoration of the Hair.
Particular attention is called to the Doctor's Theory of treating
DISEASED SCALPS AND RESTORING HAIR.
Much doubt will command itself to every intelligent and reflecting mind.
There are eighteen Diseases of the Head and Scalp that cause a loss of hair, and in some instances premature blanching, each requiring in its treatment different remedies. Where loss of hair has resulted from any of these diseases, the first thing to be done is to remove the disease by a proper course of treatment; restore the scalp to its normal condition; keep the pores open so that the secretion can pass off, and in every follicle that is open, new strands of hair will make their appearance.
The philosophy of premature blanching is this: Iron and Oxygen are the principal constituents of dark hair; Lime and Magnesia of light hair. When the suppressed secretions between the skins contain an excess of lime, it is taken up by the strands, causing the hair to turn white; by opening the pores the accumulation of lime passes off with the secretions, the natural components of the hair regain their ascendency and the hair resumes its natural color.
Because persons have tried various preparations for the hair and have been deceived by them, and in some cases their difficulty made worse by their use, they need not be discouraged. The one-preparation system for any class of diseases must necessarily prove a failure. No one compound can be available for a dozen or more diseases; it may remove some difficulties, in other cases useless, and in some positively injurious.
Dr. Perry's method is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has or is producing a loss of hair or premature whitening, prescribes such remedies, according to its nature and requirements, as will remove the disease; hence his great success in treating
CAPILLARY DISEASES.
As to Dr. Perry's ability and success in treating diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching, he has in his possession the most reliable testimonials from Physicians, Clergymen, and others in every city where he has practiced. They can be seen by calling at his office, No. 49 Bond-st.
ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.
All inquiries or other communications, address Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.
NEWLY DISCOVERED PRINCIPLES IN PURGATION.
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS in the world, and the only vegetable substitute for calomel or mercury ever discovered.
COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE EXTRACTS OF GUMS, PLANTS, HERBS, ROOTS AND FLOWERS.
They Purge—Cleanse—Purify—Heal—Soothe—Calm—Strengthen—Invigorate—and Regulate the System.
IN SUDDEN ATTACKS
OF INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, BILIOUS COLIC, BILIOUS FEVER, ERYSIPELAS, CONGESTIVE FEVER, SMALL POX, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER.
SIX TO EIGHT PILLS
Will purge the disease from the system
IN SIX HOURS.
If seized with either of the above-named diseases, let six or eight of Dr. Radway's Pills be taken at once. This single dose will carry the patient out of danger. Their continued use, in smaller doses, will work a cure.
WHY RADWAY'S PILLS CURE SMALL POX.
In Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Yellow, Typhoid and other reducing Fevers, PURGATION is highly essential. But to administer a dose of Drastic Pills, the irritation they would produce, and the relaxation and depletion that would follow, would be likely to prove fatal. If physicians, in these cases, would give RADWAY'S PILLS, they would always cure their patients. In these diseases, a mild, soothing, healing and gently stimulating laxative is required, which is secured by RADWAY'S PILLS.
Dr. Radway's Pills are coated with gum. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, and at DR. RADWAY'S Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE DIAPHRAGM FILTER,
with additional improvements, has been awarded two gold and three silver Medals by the American and Maryland Institutes, and by the Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association. The wet season, and the works on the new reservoir, make the Croton water very unclean. Price $4 50.
The Diaphragm Filter, manufactured by ALEXANDER McKENZIE, No. 306 4th-st., is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

HOOKER'S ARMY.
THE
HARNDEN EXPRESS
No. 74 BROADWAY,
Have made special arrangements to forward goods to the soldiers in
HOOKER'S ARMY
At low rates.

CARD.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.
By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.
HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

CORSETS.
The patent flexible spring Corsets, invented by a Physician, and recommended by the Faculty as being superior to all others—the spring possessing great advantages over all other materials used in their manufacture. Ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves. MRS. KANE, sole agent, No. 393 Broadway, second floor.

LADIES' GILT COMBS,
NEW STYLES.
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

N. B. WE ARE CLOSING OUT
Winter stock of
NECK TIES,
and offer immense quantities to select from, at the following prices:
25 cent ties at 15 cents. | 50 cent ties at 35 cents.
40 cent ties at 25 cents. | 75 cent ties at 50 cents.
Gent's. fine Linen Collars, 15 cents, very best at 20 cents.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., NO. 379 BROADWAY.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been cured* in a great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than twenty-five years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physician having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid Syrup, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's medicines with the same remarkable success.
Remember, DR. SCHENCK'S rooms in this City are at No. 32 Bond-st., where he can be found every TUESDAY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. He always keeps a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had any day, whether the Doctor is there or not.
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., is wholesale agent for New-York.

"BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH."—BROWNE'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS totally exclude cold, wind, snow, rain and dust from sash and French windows, sliding, double and vestibule doors and shutters of every description; are good Winter and Summer, and can scarcely be seen when applied. For circulars, with reference to some of New-York's best citizens, address
METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY,
No. 512 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN IMPORTANT BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
BY
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y.
POLITICAL FALLACIES.
An Examination of the False Assumptions and Refutation of the Sophistical Reasonings which have brought on this Civil War. By REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D., LL. D. 1 vol. 12mo., with portrait of Author, $1 25.
"We are greatly mistaken if this work shall not produce a very decided and a very salutary impression upon the public mind. The style is simple, clear, sprightly and popular; the writer evidently preferring directness and pungency to ornament. The facts of his argument are carefully collected and verified; his logic is lucid, strong, and adapted to popular comprehension, and he hews down with a trenchant sword 'The Bloody Fallacies,' which have led to the conspiracy against our Government and to the present Civil War.
Dr. Junkin's residence in the South (as President of Washington College, Lexington, Va.) and exodus from it, together with his relations to distinguished men (Stonewall Jackson and Col. Preston are sons-in-law of Dr. J.) in the ranks of rebellion, give his book a peculiar interest."
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 25.

THE TAX-LAW DECISIONS,
Alphabetically arranged, together with a
COMPLETE STAMP DIRECTORY.
This work is second only in importance to the Tax-Law itself. The Commissioner's decisions are so numerous, affecting almost every section of the Law, that tax-payers cannot afford to be uninformed in regard to them.
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IMPORTANT AIDS TO TEACHERS, INFUSING LIFE AND JOY INTO THE SCHOOL ROOM.
MANUAL OF GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES,
BY SAMUEL W. MASON,
Master of the Eliot School, Boston.
Illustrated with thirty-two Engravings.
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Physical exercises in schools, such as are described and illustrated in the "Manual" of Mr. Mason, will be found a wonderful auxiliary in securing the highest mental development, maintaining good order, and turning the labor—and sometimes the dull routine of the school-room—into unalloyed pleasure, and rendering instruction a mere pastime, as it always should be. If a recitation languishes by scholars becoming weary, listless or uneasy, let them perform one of the "Exercises" found in this "Manual." The blood will begin to leap through their veins; inattention and dullness give place to the bright eye and active brain; joy reigns, and in a moment the pupil is prepared to enter upon the recitation with renewed vigor.

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A MANUAL FOR TEACHERS.
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ORPHEUS C. KERR. SECOND SERIES.
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Orpheus has excelled himself in this new book, his Second Series of Papers. The immortal "Mackerel Brigade," the "Gothic Steed Pegasus," "Capt. Samyule Smith," and "Villiam Brown," all figure here in the most amusing and comical manner. The book is replete with the most laughable scenes, incidents, philosophizings, criticisms, &c., concerning military operations, military leaders, and military and public men generally.
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HIS SUFFERINGS, IMPRISONMENT AND ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.
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THE IRON FURNACE;
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So great has been the demand for this work that the publishers have already received orders for over three thousand copies.
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By Capt. E. B. HUNT,
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What makes Wives run away, read
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a curious book for curious people, and a good book for everyone. Contents Tables free at the principal newspaper depots, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the Author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE PIGMIES
AND
THE PRIESTS.
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Price 10 cents.

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Edited by KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.
The March Number is this day published.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SCEPTICAL.

FEMALES, FEMALES, FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females,
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured, in a short time have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system to break out in an aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

PHYSICIANS please NOTICE.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
PREPARED IN VACUO.
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBERD,
Alderman, Ninth-st., (above Race,)
Philadelphia.

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information.
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist,
DEPOT
No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement, and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

SECOND EDITION.

SATURDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 20.

Arrived, ships *Marmaduke* and *Eastern Star*, from New-York.

There is a better feeling in trade generally. Sales of 300 bales drills at 19c. Fine spirits and whisky, 45c. Cordage, 12c.

The case of the United States vs. E. L. Halsey, Collector of San Francisco under President Pierce, is on trial at the Circuit Court. The action is to hold the bondsman responsible for alleged heavy defalcations.

A Rebel Newspaper in Iowa Suppressed.

THE KEOKUK CONSTITUTION DESTROYED.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 20.

The office of the Keokuk *Constitution* was destroyed yesterday by the convalescents in the hospital. The types were thrown into the street and the presses broken up and part of them thrown into the river.

A New Steamship Line between Boston and Europe.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

EDWARD S. TOBEY, A. A. LAWRENCE and JAMES M. BEEBE, have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature to be incorporated as the "American Steamship Company," with a capital of two million dollars. The steamers are to run between Boston and Europe.

The Maine State Loan.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Feb. 20.

The Maine State loan, on twenty years, for $800,000, was taken at an average rate of premium of 14½ per cent. Over $4,000,000 was offered.

Post-Office Robbery.

SACO, Me., Friday, Feb. 20.

The Post-office in this town was entered last night, and all the letters stolen.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED BURGLARY AND GRAND LARCENY.—A man named ISAADORE ROACH, was arrested yesterday upon the complaint of a wealthy German lady of the name of O'LEA GRUMPEL, who alleges that she arrived in this City about three weeks ago, direct from California, with about $5,000, consisting mainly of gold and silver coin, diamond jewelry, &c. Upon her arrival in this City she deposited all her money and other valuables with a German Consul. Soon afterward she went to the house of the accused, who is an uncle of hers, residing in Liberty-street, for the purpose of making a short visit. While she was there, the prisoner persuaded her to take her jewelry and money from the possession of the German Consul, and to bring the same to his house, which she accordingly did. On the following evening, the room in ROACH's house, where the valuables had been deposited, was entered by some person, who cut the glass of the window with a diamond, and entered the apartment, and stole all the money and jewelry, and also a shawl valued at $1,000, belonging to the complainant. ROACH was arrested soon afterward, but upon a thorough search of his person and premises being made by the Police, none of the property was found. The suspicions are strong against him, from the fact that the accused is a glazier by trade, and was the only person besides the complainant who knew where the property was deposited. Justice DOWLING held him for examination.

A CHICKEN AT AN INSANE ASYLUM.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner RANSEY, at the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, on the body of PATRICK DONOHUE, a lunatic, who committed suicide by hanging himself from the door of an out-house with one of his suspenders. The deceased was admitted to the Asylum on the 15th of December last, and attempted to take his life a few days afterward, but was prevented by one of the attaches of the Institution. He was 30 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

A HISTORY OF 1862.—The *Iron Platform*, Mr. W. OLAR BERNE's patriotic publication, issues this week an extra number, containing the "Battle Roll for the Year 1862." The Roll is a synopsis of the events of the year, arranged alphabetically, with the dates affixed to each fact; thus furnishing an easy, and as far as our examination extends, an entirely accurate reference. It is the work of Mr. HORACE E. DRESSER.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—An inquest was held Thursday by Coroner NAGNANE, upon the body of CATHARINE GARTNER, aged 4 years, who died at the residence of her parents, No. 222 West Thirty-ninth-street, from the effects of scalds received by the accidental upsetting of a pot of hot coffee, on Saturday night last.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, Thursday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of MARGARET ANN MCGUIRE, aged 4 years, who died from the effects of burns accidentally received by her clothes taking fire, at the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] Robinson-street.

ARRIVALS in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Benj. F. Butler and wife, accompanied by Cols. J. B. Kinsman and J. W. Turner, (members of the General's Staff,) arrived in this City yesterday afternoon from Baltimore; they are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside passed through this City yesterday, proceeding to Providence, R. I., in the afternoon.

Maj.-Gen. Veile and daughter, from Norfolk, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Hare, Philadelphia; Gen. A. C. Nevin and Isaac Arnold, U. S. A.; Col. C. D. Stewart, N. Y.; *L. McBride and Chas. Gordon, are stopping at the* Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Mix, U. S. A.; Adjt.-Gen. Hillhouse, Albany; Dr. Jewett, New-Haven, and E. R. Taggard, Philadelphia, are also at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. A. N. Shipley, U. S. A.; Capt. Carroll Hicks, Havana, Cuba, and P. Andemon, from New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The trial of ANTOINE SCHAFFER, on a charge of placing obstructions on the New-Jersey Railroad track, near East Newark, in July last, by which a train of cars was thrown down an embankment, was concluded in the Hudson County Court, at 11 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at 5 o'clock P. M. SCHAFFER was tried on the same charge at the last term, but the jury failed to agree. General, *alias* ABRAHAM GREENHAL, was placed on trial on an indictment for perjury against a man named RUTTERNOOR. The trial was not concluded at the time of adjourning.

AN EXCELLENT MOVEMENT.—The New-Jersey Historical Society, at its last meeting, appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. WALTER RUTHERFURD, S. ALOTSEY and CHARLES D. I. DESBILLA, to collect from all sources mementoes of the pending struggle for the preservation of the Union, so that the future historian will have abundant and reliable material for his work. It is in such a work as this that the value of such Societies is demonstrated.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. PARKER.—Gov. PARKER on Thursday made the following nominations to the Senate, all of which were confirmed:

Major-General—ROBERT F. STOCKTON, vice JOEL PARKER, now Governor.

Pilot Commissioners—EDWARD BEDDLY, vice S. LAWRENCE BONES; LEWIS BOERS are reappointed.

The Trustees of the State Normal School were reappointed.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Ocean, WM. A. MASSACRE; Passaic, JOHN HOPPER.

PRISONERS IN FORT DELA WARE—There are about 1,000 prisoners now in Fort Delaware. Additional heavy guns are to be mounted to protect the City of Philadelphia. There are a large number of deserters at the fort, additions being made from Philadelphia three times a week.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.—The Legislature has received to adjourn *sine die* on the 20th of March. Wednesday next has been appointed for the special consideration of the resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee on Federal Relations. There was no quorum yesterday in either House.

THE CASE OF LEWIS, THE MURDERER.—In the case of CHAS. LEWIS, convicted in the Mercer County Courts, of the murder of JAMES RICHARD, sentence has been postponed until to-day. It is stated that Mr. EDWIN JAMES, counsel for the prisoner, will move for a new trial.

WHISKY "ACTIVE."—There is a whisky excitement in Hunterdon County, N. J., and speculators are busily buying up all the apple whisky they can get hold of. The distillers generally have sold out at highly remunerative prices.

EPISCOPAL VISITE.—Right Rev. W. H. DOUANE will visit Jersey City, on Sunday, April 12. The Bishop will make his annual notification in Christ Church, Bordentown, on Sunday next.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. LEWIS SHEPP has retired from the editorial management of the *Ocean Emblem*. Mr. CHAS. L. DAVIS is announced as his successor.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—Arrangements are making for holding a Teachers' Institute in Ocean County.

PAYMENT OF NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.—Within the last month Col. Ocot has brought home from various New-Jersey regiments $165,000.

DIED.

KEELER.—In this City, on Friday, 20th inst., Mrs. MARIA, wife of L. M. Keeler, in the 50th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 464 4th-st., on Sunday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

THIRD EDITION.

SATURDAY, THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 21, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '67, Reg.	96	
1,500	U. S. 6s '68, Reg.	96	
10,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	97⅛	
10,000	do	97⅛	
14,000	do	98	
32,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	98⅛	
10,000	do	98⅛	
60,550	do	98⅛	
10,010	do	98⅛	
10,000	U. S. 5s '71, Coup.	91	
18,750	Treas. 7.30 p ct. Notes Oct. & Apl	104	
100	do small	104⅛	
18,300	do. Feb & Aug	102	
15,000	do	102⅛	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1st C. O.	98⅛	
70,000	do	98⅛	
12,000	do	97	
30,000	Tenn. 6s, old	65	
27,000	Mo. State 6s	65⅛	
1,000	Mo. 6s, int. to H. & St. Jo	40	
13,000	Cal. St. 7s	104⅛	
1,000	Ky. State 6s	61	
1,000	Brook. C. W. L.	119	
5,000	Erie 6th M. Bds	111⅛	
8,000	Erie 2d M. Bds	107	
27,000	N. Y. & E. 1st M.	100	
10,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pr	91	
4,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	102⅛	
5,000	do	102	
10,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	102⅛	
1,000	do	102⅛	
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	104⅛	
10,000	Tol., S. W. 2d M.	99⅛	
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	62⅛	
15,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2d m.	103	
4,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	86⅛	
20	Bank of N. Y.	111	
88	Mechanics' Bank	103	
5	Bank of Commerce	82	
22	Bank of the Rep.	102	
10	Metropolitan Bank	102⅛	
4,000	Amer. Gold	102⅛	
200,000	do	102⅛	
60,000	do	102⅛	
5,000	do	102⅛	
10,000	do	102⅛	
10,000	do	102⅛	
10,000	do	102⅛	
5,000	do	102⅛	
10,000	do	102⅛	
10,000	do	102⅛	
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	131	
28	Cary Imp. Co.	9	
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	139⅛	
100	do	137⅛	
225	do	137⅛	
100	do	137⅛	
100	do	137⅛	
100	do	137⅛	
100	Reading R.	51	
10	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅛	
200	do	118⅛	
640	Erie Railway	20	77
600	do	20	76⅞
100	do	20	76⅞
100	do	20	76⅞
100	do	20	77
100	do	20	77⅛
100	do	20	77⅛
100	do	20	77⅛
100	Erie R. Pref.		101⅞
200	do	20	101⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.		37
100	do		37⅛
100	do		37⅛
200	Harlem R.		25
200	do		26⅛
100	do		26⅛
100	do		26⅛
100	Harlem R. Pref.		57⅛
100	do		57⅛
100	do		57⅛
100	do		57⅛
100	do		57⅛
100	do	20	57⅛
100	do	20	57⅛
100	do	20

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE OF DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that most painful and destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. All affected, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated—a medical adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any addr ss, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. L. A. CROLIX, P. O. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Lafayette-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,231 New-York City. For sale by H. DICKINSON, 498 Broadway, N. Y.; Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; FREDRICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—(Prof. POTTER, Editor of the American Med. and Surg. Journal.) HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only of the Publisher, E. WAGNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 17th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The Quack is full of promises, yet in every lie to rob the HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

RSWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation		25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c		25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants		25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults		25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic		25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Sickness		25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis		25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia		25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo		25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach		25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods		25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods		25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing		25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas		25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains		25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues		50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding		50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes		50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing		50
20.	" Whooping Cough		50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing		50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing		50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings		50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness		50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations		50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi		50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility		1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children		50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed		50
31.	" Painful Periods, Prolapsus or Spasms		50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes		1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus		1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete	$16 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 16,) and Book	1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.	

These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY

DR. WALTY, SR., CONTINUES HIS BUSINESS, as usual, at No. 1 Bond-st. His great experience in the use of chloroform is a guarantee of its safety. All dental operations on the lowest terms. Refers to Rev. Drs. Isaac Ferris and Joel Parker; Drs. Gilbertie, Baldwin and Silvey.

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPPOSite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $20; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 50c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of FIRTH, POND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN FIRTH,
JOHN MAYELL,
WILLIAM A. POND.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

JOHN FIRTH, the late senior partner of the firms of FIRTH & HALL, FIRTH, HALL & POND and FIRTH, POND & CO., having withdrawn from the firm of FIRTH, POND & CO., has taken into copartnership his sons, EDWARD J. FIRTH and JOHN CHAPPELL, both native American men in the old firm, and under the name of FIRTH, SON & CO., is prepared to offer his customers a fine assortment of New Sheet Music, Musical instruments, &c., &c.

Mr. Firth, is the principal proprietor of the factory for the manufacture of Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Flageolets, &c., &c., his late partners, Wm. A. Pond and John Mayell, having no connection with it. He is therefore prepared to offer his customers great inducements in this line of goods. He also takes with him nearly one-half of the stock of the old firm, to which will be added immediately a large assortment of New Music, Musical instruments, &c., thus being able at once to supply all orders sent him with promptness, and trusts that the generous patronage he has received from the trade for over forty years past will still be continued, by giving the assurance that nothing will be lacking in his endeavors to give satisfaction.

JOHN FIRTH,
No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

FEBRUARY, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE copartnership existing between ALBERT CLARK and SETH H. MOSELEY, under the firm of CLARK & MOSELEY, is dissolved, Mr. Clark continuing the business on his sole proprietor.

ALBERT CLARK,
SETH H. MOSELEY.

Bayeux House, Feb. 18, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION SCHEME.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Fifty-second-street, from the East side of Second-avenue to the East side of Third-avenue, and from a point about 100 feet West of Third-avenue, to the East side of Third-avenue, for opening and regulating Ninety-first-street, from Lexington-avenue to Hudson-river, for opening vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The lots assessed by each assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, places and parts of lots situated on both sides of Third-avenue, and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; north side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, Seventh-street, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fifth-street, Seventy-third-street, Seventy-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Chrystie-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson-street, and the property lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers one hundred, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 1, Chambers-street, between New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MONELL,
JACOB F. CASLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office, Board of Assessors,
New Court-House, Feb. 18, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 381 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily (Sundays excepted), from the 11th day of February, 1863, to the 20th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FRASER,
THEO. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of lands for a

PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Lucius Bradish, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 8 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

Second—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of March, 1863.

Third—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1863.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—JOHN JAY and OTHERS vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Executrix, &c.—Absolute sale on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, under the direction of Philip T. Hartley, Referee, six improved lots, known as Nos. 505, 506, 507, 509, 511 6th-av., and No. 42 Walker-st. Particulars can be learned of EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. 48 Wall-st., or of the Executors.

PROPOSALS.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church streets, for the use of Engine Company No. 14.

One lot, between Beekman, Fulton, Broadway and William streets, for the use of Engine Company No. 38.

One lot, between Norfolk, Rivington, Stanton, Essex and Houston streets, for the use of Hose Company No. 18.

One lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for the use of Hose Company No. 26.

Proposals should contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made on receiving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

MATTHEW F. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 14, 1863.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. ROYD, Capt. and Asst Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, Lifixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of Bethel-st. and North River, Hoboken, N. J. W. DUNNING.

$3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSINESS for sale, or a partner taken. Ill health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays nearly $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 4th-av. and 11th-st.

I WISH AN PARTNER, A GENTLEMAN of undoubted character, of good address, and education; one acquainted with book publishing preferred. Capital required moderate. Address, or apply personally to R. No. 541 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, stock, fixtures, horse, wagons and harness, all in good order, and a very desirable location. Will be sold low, a few days. Inquire of TALLMADGE, No. 88 Cortlandt-st.

FOR A FINE OPENING IN THE RETAIL Dry Goods business, near New-York, sales large and all cash, apply to CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO., No. 348 Church-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of Michigan Central Railroad Stock, No. 12,791, dated Oct. 9, 1862, and sent by mail Oct. 10, 1862, from New-York. Any person finding the same and returning it to me at Rockville, Conn., shall be suitably rewarded. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same.

ALONZO BAILEY.

ROCKVILLE, Dec. 1, 1862.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE 19TH inst., in going through King-st. to Macdougal-st., and to the corner of Hester-st., a lady's MINK COLLAR. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 56 King-st.

LOST—IN FOURTH-AVENUE STAGES, A BOOK containing names of laborers, valuable only to the owner. The finder will please leave it at the stage office, corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $2,000, DATED 23d of January, 1863, at three months, drawn by Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., and indorsed by D. H. Haight. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

WANTED—A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOAT, SUITable for a towboat; length from 150 to 200 feet, draft not to exceed 7 feet, from 40 to 50 inch cylinder. Address, giving a detailed description, age, condition, terms, etc., SAM'L H. TROTTER, No. 339 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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GRAND GALA MATINEE
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THIS AFTERNOON
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THIS AFTERNOON
CINDERELLA AND ALL THE FOMILES.
CINDERELLA AND ALL THE FOMILES.
CINDERELLA AND ALL THE FOMILES.
CINDERELLA AND ALL THE FOMILES.
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.
GRAND FAIRY MARCH.
GRAND FAIRY MARCH.
GRAND FAIRY MARCH.
Orchestra of 50 Performers.
Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
Proscenium Boxes, $10.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.
GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.
GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.
GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.
Don't fail to see this, the best entertainment of the day.
COMPRISES 20 PERFORMERS.
COMPRISES 200 PERFORMERS.
COMPRISES 200 PERFORMERS.
COMPRISES 200 PERFORMERS.
COMPRISES 200 PERFORMERS.
COMPRISES 200 PERFORMERS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
LAST PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN.
9TH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, Feb. 21.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Grand romantic opera, in four acts, by
CARL MARIA VON WEBER.
New scenery, costumes, appointments and stage effects.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Director.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.
Box office now open.

GERMAN OPERA, No. 485 BROADWAY.

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
LAST OF THE SEASON,
For the benefit of
MR. JOSEPH NOLL,
On which occasion
MAD. ANNA BISHOP,
and Messrs. Rietzel, Drehler, Bergner and Joseph Noll will appear, supported by
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
of fifty performers, under the direction of
CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents; reserved seats, one dollar; Box office open every day.
MONDAY, Feb. 23, for the last time, THE MAGIC FLUTE, romantic opera by Mozart.

ON EXHIBITION,
PROF. WEIR'S PICTURE,
"TAKING THE VEIL,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY.
Admission 25 cents, from 9 to 6 P. M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Monroe, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wedn'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, Ryrie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120 00
Second Cabin Passage	85 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be responsible for specie or valuable articles, unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. COURSEY,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from pier No. 20, foot of Warren-st., North River.

Price of passage, in current funds, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to

CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 22 Broadway.

Or at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

Capt. Burgess, leaves the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $75, $80 and $90. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
FAN KEE,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 10 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA DINSMORE will succeed the FAN KEE, and leave New-York on about Feb. 28.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship

AMERICA or ILLINOIS

will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship

MOSES TAYLOR,

at noon, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,

H. S. F. THOENE,

will take to cargo at Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 62 Broadway, to

JOHN R. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and splendid United States Mail steamship

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

With leave Pier No. 5 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.

Freight at usual rates, payable in

H. J. CROWELL & CO., No. 40 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known steamships of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday		Feb. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday		Feb. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday		March 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$28
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	30
First cabin to Paris	150	Steerage to Paris	60
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	32

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $28. These who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. L. H. Coxtens, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau.....$40
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOR KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to F. FORBES & CO., Bottom, or to Clark, W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 21, second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK.
THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
IN
THREE DISTINCT CHARACTERS,
THREE DISTINCT CHARACTERS,
EACH EVENING,
IN THE
NEW FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA,
NEW FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA,
Attested on every side by
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, by THOMAS BAKER.

The SPLENDID SCENERY by MINARD LEWIS, and the brilliant acting and inimitable delineations of

MRS. JOHN WOOD

are the theme of admiration throughout the City.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 21,
FAIRIES WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

Mrs. John Wood.....as.....Queen Lucidora
Mrs. John Wood.....as.....Page Phoebis
Mrs. John Wood.....as.....A Jew Pedler
Mr. Walcot, Jr.....as.....King Lucky-Goose
The Amelia Group.....The great Gymnast
With an unequaled cast of characters, powerful Chorus and Corps de Ballet.

To conclusion with

BLUE DEVILS.

Seats secured ten days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Begin at 8 o'clock precisely.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday,)
BENEFIT
OF
MR. CHARLES FISHER.

Blanche's elegant one-act comedy (translated from "Le Chevalier du Guet,") entitled the

CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Victor de Limy.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Baron Vandeuiller.....Mr. Mark Smith
Adolphe de Gouvray.....Mr. Reynolds
Officer.....Mr. Parkes
Estrya.....Miss Mary Gannon
Kristina.....Miss Madeline Henriques

To conclude with Tom Taylor's popular comedy,

MASKS AND FACES.

Tripitet.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Charles Pomander.....Mr. Floyd
Quin.....Mr. George Holland
Mr. Vane.....Mr. Norman
Colley Cibber.....Mr. John Sefton
Snerl.....Mr. Young
Soaper.....Mr. Parkes
Hazelwood.....Mr. Browne
Colander.....Mr. Parsloe
James Burdock.....Mr. Pope
Lynnaches Triplet.....Master Reeves
Pomeroy.....Master McCormack
Peg Woffington.....Miss Rose
Mabel Vane.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Kitty Clive.....Miss Mary Barrett
Mrs. Triplet.....Miss Reeves
Rozal.....Miss Reeves
Maid.....Miss Greene

MONDAY—Fifth night of the very attractive comedy,

HENRIETTE.

TUESDAY—MISS MARY GANNON'S BENEFIT, on which occasion will be acted, for the first time this season, the favorite Comedy of the

LITTLE TREASURE,

and (never acted here) the beautiful Comic Drama,

ERNESTINE,

with new and appropriate scenery and appointments, and a perfect cast.

WEDNESDAY—Last night of the great romantic play,

PAULINE.

To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," and "The Magic Marriage."

WALLACK'S.

MISS MARY GANNON'S BENEFIT.
TUESDAY,

On which occasion will be acted, for the first time this season, the comedy of the

LITTLE TREASURE.

Concluding with

(Never acted here.)

The beautiful drama called

ERNESTINE.

With new and appropriate scenery and appointments, and a PERFECT CAST.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Feb. 21,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in his great character of
RICHARD III.
On MONDAY, EM,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear as
RICHELIEU.

ORATION
TO-NIGHT,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On the appointment of
A TEMPORARY DICTATOR
By Congress,
BY
G. H. SNYDER,
Of the Illinois Bar.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI—THE GREAT Original panorama of the Mississippi, No. 659 Broadway; also, the panorama of THE WAR. Exhibited every evening at 7½, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.—COMPLETE Course in Vocal Culture, Elocution and the New Gymnastics, at No. 25 East 27th-st. The most perfect development given to the vocal and respiratory organs. Stammering radically cured. Classes now forming.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REV. J. C. FLETCHER'S
SECOND LECTURE,
"BRAZIL REVISITED,"
At the COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1863.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Crowen's, No. 586 Broadway, and Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway.

"MEN, AND WOMEN TOO."

The Institute of Reward is happy to announce that Rev. SAMUEL B. BALL, D. D., has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on the above subject, in behalf of the orphans of our soldiers, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at Clinton Hall.

To speak for this magnificent orator a crowded house. Admission 25 cents.

FAIRS.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEfit of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, located in 34-st., between Avenues B and C, will be held in the church, commencing Monday, Feb. 23, and continue to Friday the 27th inclusive. The doors will be open daily from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 15 cents. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

J. WISSING,
H. SOLMS,
H. WISEMANN, } Committee.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at Jersey City Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 9 o'clock.

J. S. BUTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Thursday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M.—Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 30th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 12:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 8 A. M., for Jamaica.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 6:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8:45 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 4 P. M.	7

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Seizure of the Escort of the American Secretary of Legation.

THE COMMANDER OF THE ESCORT SHOT.

Other Barbarities of the Invaders.

The Retreat from Tampico—Destruction of a French Steamer.

The Movement of the Invading Force About to Begin.

By the arrival at Havana of the British mail steamer Conway, we receive advices from Vera Cruz to Jan. 31, and from the City of Mexico to Jan. 27.

The news is of more than ordinary interest.

The shooting of the Commander BERNARDI, executed in Perote, by the French troops, in virtue of a sentence of a Court-martial, has caused much impression and provoked the censures even of the moderate Press of the country. This officer, belonging to RIVERA's brigade, was escorting, with five of his men, the United States Consul in Mexico and the Secretary of the Legation of the same, the son of Mr. CORWIN, who left Mexico City on the 23d of December, and were going to Vera Cruz. BERNARDI began to escort them from Nopalucan to Perote and entered the last named place, believing, according to the advice of the persons whom he accompanied, that it would serve him as a safeguard to carry a white flag as a flag of truce; but he was taken prisoner, brought before a Court-martial and shot. As is natural, the Juarez papers speak harshly of this action, and even a French paper, published in Mexico City, says that it is impossible to deny what they say, from want of data, to explain the cause.

The diplomatic agents escorted by BERNARDI, addressed the following memorial to the President of the Court-martial, with the idea of being of service to him:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, begging you to excuse me if I cannot present myself before the Court-martial, to give you the information that you ask about the so-called FLORIAN BERNARDI, who is to be tried to-day by the Court-martial. Official business may require my departure from here every moment. I will, however, give you all the information I can about the above-named individual.

On the 23d I arrived at Nopalucan, in company with Mr. W. CORWIN, Secretary of the American Legation, and of Mr. CAJAR, Consular Agent of the United States in Puebla. From there the Secretary of Legation and myself addressed a communication to the General commanding the First division, asking him to place an escort at our disposition, to obtain the necessary security in order to reach the line occupied by the French army. We arrived at Tepeyahualco accompanied by an escort of the Mexican army. Until the answer of the General commanding the First division came, we remained in Tepeyahualco, without the necessary protection to continue our journey, for we had promised Gen. ALVAREZ not to make the escort go which he had the kindness to give us beyond the above-named place.

During this time we saw entering Tepeyahualco the the so-called FLORIAN BERNARDI, with a force of 17 men. Supposing that FLORIAN with his men belonged to the Mexican army, we presented him with the order of Gen. ORTEGA, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican troops, ordering the commanders of the forces that we might find in the way to furnish us with every sort of security, and to furnish us the means of continuing our journey, and we asked him if he would escort us in order to continue our journey.

Señor FLORIAN consented immediately to it, when the messenger whom we had sent to Gen. BAZAINE, arrived with a letter from the General in command, informing us that we would find a French escort in Tenestepec.

Señor BERNARDI, on seeing the General's letter, in which he informed us of the place where we would find a French escort, observed that it was very probable that the General was mistaken in the name of the place, for Tenestepec was not in our way.

After this we set out, recommending Señor FLORIAN that he should stop as soon as he perceived the French troops, or should make use of a white flag to prevent any mistake.

More than this, Señor BERNARDI thought fit to leave a part of his soldiers in San Antonio, not to arrive at the French lines with a force that might occasion a mistake.

On coming near the place which we believed Tenestepec, we warned Señor FLORIAN to take his white flag and advance alone with one man, to let our object be known.

From this time we lost sight of FLORIAN, and entered Perote, astonished to find ourselves there when we still imagined that we were going to stop in Tenestepec.

When I saw the French troops the three men of the escort, who came behind our coach, manifested a fear of entering the place. We observed to them that there was greater risk in returning, being already in the French lines, and when their commander was in Perote; and we told them that we did not see that there would be the least risk for them, as they were with us, for we intended to explain to the Commanding General under what conditions they had entered the town in our company.

A guard informed us at the entrance that Señor FLORIAN had passed. What afterwards occurred will be probably known to you, and, for my part I have nothing more to add but that the Secretary of the American Legation agrees to the present account, and makes it his. Accept, Sir, the sincerity of my perfect consideration.

(Signed) MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
Consul of the United States of America in Mexico.

PEROTE, Jan. 4, 1863.

Having read the above memorial, made by Mr. MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Consul of the United States in Mexico, I declare hereby that I entirely agree in all that he has said, as being a true account of the facts that have taken place. WM. H. CORWIN,
Secretary of the Legation of the United States in Mexico.
A. M. F. GARNIER,
Colonel of the Fifty-first, and President of the Court-martial.

BERNARDI and the soldier who accompanied him, carrying the white flag, were shot, and two out of the three soldiers who continued behind the carriage were sent to Martinique. The other, according to the *Heraldo*, from which the above particulars are translated, escaped.

OTHER OUTRAGES BY THE FRENCH.

The rule of the French in Mexico is literally a reign of terror, as the above instance and a multitude of others which are continually recorded, will show. In a letter written at Orizaba there is the following account of some of these acts of cruelty:

"The honest and industrious Spaniard, D. CIRIACO MARON, has been detained eight days in prison without any reason being assigned for such behavior. The Vice-Consul, Señor SOTA, demanded an explanation, but no answer was returned. A young Spaniard of Zalla, a Spanish province, for having defended himself against a soldier of French infantry, by whom he was struck with a stick, and whom he could have killed with a shot which, in order to frighten him and get away, he had fired in the air, was condemned to twenty years' hard labor at Martinique. A Colonel of the Mexican army, named PORTOCARRERO, well-known here, in whose service the above unfortunate young man was, has written him a letter to console him for his misfortune; as the writer is apparently in the Franco-Mexican army he cannot be accused of prejudice against the French, and I have therefore sent a translation of his letter, as a curious and interesting specimen of French justice in Mexico:

ORIZABA, Jan. 17, 1863.

MY DEAR LA TORRE:—Let not the sentence which your severe judges have just pronounced break your Spanish heart.

Your case, before it was judged by men, had been judged by the Judge of judges.

I, who know your noble sentiments, good habits and Christian education, tell you that God will protect and comfort you in your misfortune. A misfortune which will be remedied no doubt by His divine and powerful assistance. Fortunately in this precarious world all is transitory, and what to-day appears a mountain is to-morrow an atom. Do not give yourself up to despair nor think yourself infamous although they make you drag along a fetter. True infamy consists not in being condemned, but in the crime for which one is condemned. There was nothing criminal in you. God himself tells you so by the mouth of the people—*vox populi vox Dei*—therefore where there is no crime there is no infamy. Your fellow-countrymen, friends and Mexicans deplore your misfortune.

Be resigned, therefore, my dear VICENTE, to this terrible proof to which the eternal wisdom of God makes you submit; this misfortune, my son, is the trial of the soul. Calm your dejected mind, indulge in hope, that sweet companion of man in misfortune; the Divine [illegible] for twenty years' [illegible].

I have powerful friends who will plead for you even at the foot of the throne, if necessary, and I swear to you on my word of a noble Spaniard, that I will defend your honor now and forever, in spite of the unjust condemnation of your judges.

The cruel [illegible] which you have received has greatly affected my health, which before was delicate as you know. I [illegible] going to ask from the Government a temporary permission to [illegible] myself in the hospitable isle of Cuba or elsewhere.

C. RAMON DE PORTOCARRERO,
Colonel on the Staff of the Mexican Army.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITION.

Gen. FOREY still remains at Orizaba, but active operations were expected instantly.

In the English steamer from Europe, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th, there came an Aid-de-camp of the Emperor NAPOLEON, the Marquis of Gallifet, with very pressing dispatches for FOREY. He left for Orizaba on the following day.

At Arroyo de Piedra, seven leagues from Vera Cruz, a convoy of the French was attacked on the 27th, and lost several mules loaded with provisions, which they abandoned.

Ten thousand linen bags are being made in a hurry for field batteries, which, with six thousand others of *petate* that are already made, will be sent to Orizaba, no doubt for use against Puebla.

The French administration at Vera Cruz finds itself without resources, and pays 5.80 francs for Mexican dollars, in bills upon the Treasury at Paris. It is probable that in less than 48 hours they will pay 6 francs.

A letter from the Mexican lines at *Puebla*, dated Jan. 18, gives the following:

"The French, to the number of 25,000 men, who had been encamped until the 15th, in Palmar and Agua Chocolate, about twelve leagues from Puebla, began to advance on the 16th upon this place, and it is very probable that from about the 5th to the 10th of next month, the attack on this city will be begun by them. We are firmly convinced that they will fail, because we have all the means necessary for our defence. We count, with 28,000 men inside the city, and outside about 12,000 or 14,000, among whom are 7,000 cavalry. The fortifications have been increased and are defended by 167 cannon of large calibre. It is almost certain that the French will not be able to stand the shower of projectiles that would fall upon them.

Much enthusiasm prevails in the army, and we have faith in our triumph. In short, Puebla, as regards defences, is a Sebastopol. There is not a building, there is not a street, that cannot be defended. May God assist the brightness of our arms!"

In a letter from Vera Cruz, of the 1st inst., we are told that there prevailed in that place the greatest anxiety, "not so much for what was done as for what they had failed in doing."

According to the same letter, says the *Diario*, the news from the interior led to the belief that Gen. FOREY was positively advancing against Puebla.

The *Heraldo*, published at the Capital of Mexico, says:

"We hold it therefore as undoubted that February will not terminate without one of those battles taking place in which the fate of nations is played for. Never did a more serious transaction present itself for Mexico from the number of the combatants which will amount to some 50,000 men. That struggle will be terrible which will clothe thousands of families with mourning. It will serve as a consolation to Mexico in her misfortunes, which proceed from the fulfilling of a sacred duty, that those who succumb in defending their down-trodden rights will be martyrs to their country. 'There is no country where one must not die,' said SOCRATES to his disciples on drinking tranquilly the hemlock. 'Remember that you have to die,' exclaimed FREDERICK the Great to his soldiers at the most critical moment of a battle. If, therefore, we all must die, happy are those who die in defence of the justest of causes."

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH FROM TAMPICO.

In the undoubted retreat of the French from Tampico, they suffered from the fire of the artillery and musketry of the troops of the Juarist General, GARZA. They burned the gunboat of the Imperial navy, the *Lance*, which was aground on a shoal, after throwing overboard the six 12-pounders and the two 30-pounders that it carried.

They also set fire to a Mexican towboat, used in the harbor, and reduced to ashes the district of Caleta, without anything being saved from the destruction.

Two unfortunate fellows there—LOPEZ and ZORRILLA—were accused of inducing the French soldiers to desert, for the sum of 1,500 francs and fittings out for each.

D. SALVADOR DE CASTRO was injured there, and on his making a demand for the injuries that the French had done to his property, the commander of the troops that were on his estate, entitled "Laguna de la Puerta," struck him several blows.

DESTRUCTION OF A FRENCH STEAMER BY THE MEXICANS.

The following official account of the destruction of a French steamer at Tampico by the Mexicans, is given in an extra published in the above-named city, as addressed by the commanding officer of the Mexican troops to the Minister of War:

TAMPICO, Jan. 22, 1863.

FORCES OF TAMAULIPAS AND HUASTECA.

In conformity with what I explained previously to the Ministry of War, with respect to attacking the enemy in their embarking, I ordered that a force, consisting of 100 infantry of the First Battalion of the State, 200 of the Battalion Hidalgo, 100 of the Section Pavon, 100 Lancers and two pieces of rifled artillery, the whole commanded by Citizen Col. RAFAEL DE LA GARZA, should proceed to the bar of the above-named harbor, where the enemy were, to make a slight reconnoissance, which took place on the 20th inst., without anything else occurring beyond the fire of the infantry on both sides, which was kept up for some time. On the following day, the 21st, Citizen Col. GARZA returned to the bar with the same force, and after our artillery had fired several times upon the steamer and the gunboats, which they had there to protect their infantry, the former began to move out, but through their haste to leave, and the lively fire which was kept up on our side, it ran aground in doing so on the bar.

To-day it remained yet in the same state, and in order to effect its entire destruction, our artillery, placed beforehand in that place, repeated its firing upon it, and the other war steamers which form the squadron that was outside the harbor, and which there is no doubt came to protect it and save it from the danger in which it happened to be.

All that they attempted was in vain, for notwithstanding having directed all their fire of artillery upon our forces, the above-named steamer remained completely in the same state, and at last was abandoned by the enemy, who, after having set it on fire, went on board the other ships of war that were outside the bay.

The French forces, besides this loss that they have suffered, and which is of some importance, have left in our possession a one-masted vessel laden with materials of war, a larger one filled with provisions, and another of a similar size, half laden with a cargo of coal.

To-morrow, I shall order to be taken out of the above-named steamer the five pieces of artillery with which it was armed, and the other articles which are still serviceable, and as soon as I have the papers giving an account of the quantity of warlike materials, and provisions which are in our possession, I will send you the necessary information, that it may be placed before the citizen President of the Republic.

I must likewise mention to you among other things, that the invaders before effecting their embarcation, completely destroyed by fire all the property in the neighborhood, leaving it in consequence reduced to a frightful desert.

All of which I let you know that you may be pleased to lay it before the Supreme Magistrate of the nation. JUAN DE LA GARZA.

To the Citizen Minister of War and Marine.

PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. ALMONTE.

Gen. ALMONTE has issued a new manifesto addressed to the Mexican people. The point may be found in the subjoined paragraph:

Since the arrival of Gen. FOREY in the Republic I have ceased to exercise it, and have occupied again the position which I held when, for the first time, I addressed you from Cordova to inform you that a stranger to the sanguinary struggle which for so many years had desolated our beautiful country, I did not come into it to practice vengeance nor to serve as an instrument to any party, but to coöperate by all possible means in the reconciliation of our brethren. Animated therefore by these same sentiments, I shall continue at present under the protection of the French army, in the same manner as every Mexican can do who has accepted or may accept their intervention.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Gen. Foster, &c.—The Sacramento—The Storm.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Major-Gen. FOSTER arrived here this morning from Washington, on the steamship *S. R. Spaulding*. He will proceed South as soon as the *Spaulding* receives her cargo.

The United States gunboat *Sacramento*, Capt. BOGGS, arrived in Hampton Roads this forenoon, from Portsmouth, N. H.

The storm of rain and wind from the northeast continues.

[illegible]

The Florida—News from Nassau—Trade with Matamoras—Arrival and Departure for Europe of Sir C. Wyke, the English Ambassador in Mexico—The Alabama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 15, 1863.

The account that I sent you respecting the *Florida*, maugre the news taken up by the steamer *Columbia* of her having been sunk by a National gunboat, appears to be correct. Newspapers received here from Nassau, dated the 4th inst., give the following details of the above-named Confederate steamer. According to these, the *Florida* arrived at Nassau on the 26th ult., discharged the cargo of coal which she had on board, on account of its bad quality, as reported, and having taken in a fresh supply of fuel, put out again to sea on the morning of the 29th, with the intention of leaving, it is positively asserted, the West Indian Seas. Shortly before she entered the harbor of Nassau, while near the Bahama Bank, she was pursued by two Federal gunboats, but got away from them out of reach of their guns, and where she could not be followed, by taking to a narrow and shallow channel, where it is said mariners less experienced than Capt. MAFFITT would have been in great danger. It is evident from this, that it could not have been the *Florida* which was sunk, as reported by the passengers of the *Columbia*.

Such mistakes, however, are very likely to occur, for in these startling times all sorts of rumors are spread. Indeed, the *Columbia* herself did not escape, for it was reported here, at the time that she was safely in New-York, that she had been taken by a Confederate vessel. I perceive by the TIMES that a Federal gunboat, likewise named the *Columbia*, was taken in one of the expeditions into Dixie, and this similarity of names, I conclude, led to the above false report.

The Nassau papers likewise mention the loss of the American ship *Planter*, which formed one of Gen. BANKS' expedition, on the 14th inst., on a key to the south of Abaco Island, having on board 110 soldiers, 270 horses, forage, &c., intended for Ship Island. Assistance was sent from Nassau, and, on account of the calm that prevailed, they succeeded in saving every one on board, part of the horses and cargo, but the ship itself was a complete wreck.

On the morning of the 29th ult., the English bark *Ballobasson*, bound from Liverpool to Nassau, was wrecked to the south of Hog Island. Part of the cargo saved.

The Confederate steamer *Leopard*, from Charleston, had reached Nassau safely with a cargo of cotton.

Another Confederate steamer, called the *Antoñica*, formerly known as the *Herald*, arrived here in Havana a few days ago, from the above-named place, Nassau, to which port she got with safety on the 31st ult., having left Charleston on the 27th, with a cargo of cotton and tobacco.

An English merchant steamer, called the *Pearl*, has been recently taken by the National gunboat *Tioga*. The *Pearl* was bound from St. Thomas to Nassau, with a valuable cargo. According to one Nassau newspaper, (the *Advertiser*,) and according to another (the *Guardian*,) she was in ballast when she was pursued and overtaken by the *Tioga*. The above named papers say that the *Pearl* did not try to escape, notwithstanding her superior speed, as it had not infringed any neutral law.

Nassau, it was said, was full of vessels from all parts, but principally from England and the Confederate ports.

The trade between Havana and Matamoras keeps continually increasing, and is carried on in schooners nominally English. It is a shame to see the English flag prostituted to so hypocritical a pretence, for the trade is really between here and the Southern States, Matamoras being only used as a port for entering the cargoes and the names of English vessels—a shallow pretence. Machinery for carding cotton appears to be a favorite object of speculation with the merchants here for that port, so that I conclude the Southerners are turning their attention to manufacture their cotton at home, as they cannot send the raw article abroad. The other articles sent are of every description, but evidently, from the nature of many of them, a market is sought not among the Mexicans, but on the other side of the Rio Grande.

The subject of altering the value of the Spanish doubloon in Cuba has been mooted, but the principal financiers have given an opinion against it, as dangerous to these peculiar times. Here the Spanish doubloon is valued at $17, while its value in Spain is only $16. Some wiseacre proposed to reduce it to the same value as in Spain, but the proposition has been, I believe, rejected, or at least a strong opposition has been manifested to any such change in its relative value.

Sir CHARLES WYKE, the English Ambassador in Mexico, arrived here on the 5th inst., in Her Majesty's screw-frigate *Medea*, on his way to England, and left for his destination in the English mail steamer *Conway* on the 6th *via* St. Thomas. Sir CHARLES WYKE left the City of Mexico on the 17th of last month, with the design of going by Acapulco, so as not to be obliged to meet with French troops on his way, but hearing of the evacuation of Tampico, he directed his journey to that port, where he embarked on board the above named frigate. The Secretary of the English Legation remains, however, in the capital. His absence is attributed to the desire not to be mixed up in the threatening state of affairs.

The French mail steamer of the new line between Nazaire in France, and Vera Cruz, arrived at Santiago de Cuba, from the first named place on her way to Mexico, on the 6th. Communication was not at first allowed with the shore, from her bringing news of the small-pox existing at Fort de France in Martinique, her last stopping-place before coming to Santiago de Cuba. She brings no fresh news from Europe, beyond what was already known *via* New-York.

A horrible crime was committed here a few days ago. A negro domestic slave stabbed two women, mother and daughter, to whom he belonged, in a fit of unexplained rage, and then fled. He was, however, pursued by the police of the city, and shortly after his escape captured. One of the two women, the mother, died immediately; the other, the daughter, is not expected to survive.

The United States steamer *De Soto* arrived here on the 13th inst, from Philadelphia, in 10 days.

A new French brigade, it appears, is going to be sent to Mexico from France composed of the Seventh Regiment of the line, which was performing garrison duty until lately in Rome, and of two battalions of the Foreign Legion. The troops intended for Mexico compose a force of 4,000 infantry and 800 cavalry. The vessels that are to take them from France are the screw man-of-war steamer *Turenne* and *Jean Bart*, the transport steamer *Rhône* which will embark the forces at Brest, at Toulon the screw man-of-war steamer *Saint Louis* and the transport steamer *Finisterre*, at Rochefort the transport steamer *Sarthe*.

The *Diario de la Marina* of to-day gives the following account of the whereabouts of the *Alabama*:

"The *Correo*, of Trinidad, Cuba, mentions with reference to the Captain of the English schooner *Nellie*, from Kingston, Jam., which arrived on the 4th at Casilda, the port of the above-named town, that the Confederate steamer *Alabama* had arrived at Kingston, to land there the crew of the Federal gunboat *Hatteras*, sunk by it a short distance from Galveston, and to repair the damages which it suffered in the short combat which took place between the two ships. According to the Captain of the *Nellie*, the crew of the *Hatteras* who were landed at Kingston amounted to 120 men; and that the *Alabama* put to sea after having repaired the above-mentioned damages.

According to information given to us by a commercial man of this City, it is not exact that Capt. SEMMES answered the *Hatteras* that the vessel commanded by him was H. B. M.'s *Spitfire*. When the boat of the national steamer came up alongside, he intimated to the officer who came on board that the ship was called the *Alabama*, and the Captain's name SEMMES; that he gave fifteen minutes' time to the Captain of the gunboat to surrender, adding that if he refused, he would certainly sink it. The *Hatteras* replied to this demand by firing, and the *Alabama* then fired a broadside, which put an end to the fight.

Capt. SEMMES took on board the crew of the National gunboat, and to prevent any disorder occurring during the passage to Jamaica, ordered all the officers to be put in irons. With respect to the sailors and marines, they were well guarded, and it does not appear that they made any demonstration of mutiny.

LARA.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on [illegible]

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, asking what steps had been taken with regard to the frauds in the New-York Custom-house, and whether any report had been made, &c.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bill to allow the people of the Territory of Nevada to take preparatory steps for being admitted into the Union; and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution inquiring into the expediency of admitting New-Mexico as a State.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals and convalescents' camps, directing them to be paid in sixty days.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he was in favor of the object, but he understood there was some difficulty in the way, and many soldiers were paid twice.

Mr. WILSON said the difficulty arose from the system and loose manner in which the Paymasters' Department was managed. That Department was managed in a most wretched manner. Unless it was reformed, the country would find losses and defalcations to a great extent. Many of the men in the hospitals had not been paid, and it ought to be done with proper management.

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to enable the people of Nebraska to take preparatory steps to be admitted into the Union as a State.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) reported a similar bill in relation to the Territory of Colorado.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill to amend the act admitting the State of West Virginia.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill relating to post routes, (providing for a bridge across the Ohio.)

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) called up the bill reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia, and, on motion, the vote adopting the amendment to abolish the Orphan's Court, was reconsidered, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. POWELL and Mr. DAVIS opposed the bill at some length.

Mr. WILSON moved to go into Executive Session. Rejected.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the Senate take a recess, it being nearly 4½ o'clock. Adopted—Yeas, 20; Nays, 12.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to authorize the organization of a Pioneer brigade.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the New-England Aid Society, asking compensation for losses sustained in Kansas.

Mr. POWELL called up the resolution to print extra copies of the letters of the Secretary of War and Judge-Advocate, relative to the arrest and discharge of certain State and political prisoners. He submitted letters from D. A. MAHONEY, and others, stating that the statements made in the letters of the Judge-Advocate were untrue. Mr. POWELL thought that the matter ought to be inquired into, and said he should offer a resolution to that effect.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said, with regard to one of the persons, MAHONEY, he had discouraged enlistments openly in Dubuque, and he heard no complaint from Iowa of his arrest. He asked whether it was customary to print in official report letters of this sort. If not, he should object.

Mr. POWELL said he considered them read as a part of his speech. The Senator's colleague (Mr. GRIMES) had stated that he was a man of talent and character.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said he only spoke of his personal character. He never heard anything against him personally until the breaking out of the rebellion.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said if any one knew of another committing treason, and did not have him arrested, he himself was criminal.

Mr. GRIMES said he knew nothing of Mr. MAHONEY's arrest until he read some extracts from Mr. MAHONEY's newspaper—one of August, 1861, stating that it was generally admitted that there was no constitutional Government at Washington; and that the President had, by violating the Constitution, ceased to be the constitutional head of the Government, and inquiring how long the people would submit to an unconstitutional Government; and another article, in May, 1862, stating that the President and Congress had become an odious, insupportable despotism; and the Government under which we lived had been subverted, charging the ruling powers with having committed treason.

Mr. POWELL said Mr. MAHONEY was a stranger to him. He had only done what he would do for any man who complained of injustice.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—I think the Senate had better be legislating upon measures calculated in putting down rebellion, than in spending the time talking about a man who had shown within a week, in New-York, that he sympathized with traitors. The other day in New-York, JOHN VAN BUREN swallowed himself, as he is in the habit of doing. JOHN VAN BUREN is a capital barometer to show which way the popular current runs. At the commencement of the war he made speeches against it; but now he is beginning to show which way the current runs, and to indicate that the people do not sympathize with traitors, whether in or out of Congress. JOHN VAN BUREN made a speech the other day that had the ring of patriotism in it; not that the "Wayward sisters" might "depart in peace," but that he would never consent to recognize this traitor Confederacy. And this MAHONEY has taken special pains to have it understood that he rebukes JOHN VAN BUREN; and he is writing to the New-York Press to prove of himself what we all know, that his heart is black with treason. And the Senate of the United States, having the cause of the country in its hands, and having the duty to perform of carrying this country through a bloody rebellion inaugurated by traitors, has its time taken up by discussing the character of this rebel sympathizer. I think we had better occupy the time of the Senate in maturing and passing those measures that shall carry this nation in triumph through the contest, and put down the rebellion in arms. When that goes down, these men, whose hearts are in sympathy with it, will go down also. He moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The resolution was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS resumed his remarks, and spoke at length against the bill, contending that the courts were established under the Constitution, and the judges held their offices for life in tenure of good behavior, and could only be removed by impeachment.

Mr. HARRIS said the judicial system had been established over sixty years, and was a mass of patchwork. The Constitution gave Congress power to create inferior courts from time to time. These courts were created by act of Congress, and the power that created, could abolish. He moved to strike out the first section, which provided for the removal of the judges.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. McDOUGALL, SAULSBURY and POWELL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky, so as to add two Judges. He said he was willing to vote for the bill as it stood. But he found that imputations were made that this was an attempt to legislate these Judges out of office. He had not a great deal of confidence in these Judges. He believed that the heart of one of them was sweltering with treason, and his home the place where the secret councils of traitors had been held.

Mr. POWELL accepted the amendment.

Mr. POWELL said it was conceded that four Judges were enough, and he would not vote three thousand dollars for another Judge to supply the place of a Secessionist, whom we dared not turn out.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 22.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment, authorizing the President to appoint a Warden for the jail of the District. Rejected.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved to amend so as to have the Judges elected by the people. Rejected.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment providing for a revision and codification of the laws of the District. Adopted.

The bill passed—Yeas 19, Nays 15.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, a Committee of conference was appointed on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

At 10:15 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth that, as difficulties have arisen in regard to the pay of volunteers from Ohio and other States, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report whether additional legislation is necessary for any explanatory act, to secure the payment of the said soldiers from the time they entered the service, instead of from the period their Companies were filled and mustered into the service.

The National Currency bill was then taken up.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) concluded his remarks from last night in favor of the measure.

Mr. BAKER, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the bill would fail to realize the object for which it was proposed. No one had the boldness or hardihood to declare that the measure would be of any service for two or three years to come. It provided for an in- [illegible] of banks [illegible], and would flood the country with an inconvertible and irredeemable currency. It [illegible] the total annihilation of the banking institutions of the country. [illegible] Among other objections to the bill, he said it would place in the hands of one man the custody and control of all the banking capital of the country, affecting all business relations. A breath might make or destroy us all. He thought our financial management grossly and radically wrong. He had an abiding confidence in the success of our arms, which would overcome financial and commercial distress, and fully restore the credit of the Government.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) did not feel at liberty to vote against the bill, but appealed to the gentlemen to refer it to the Judiciary Committee to inquire how far it deprived the States of their right to regulate their own financial concerns under valid laws.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) advocated an amendment he proposed to offer, reducing the tax on circulating notes to 1 per centum per annum, in order to induce the banks to indorse the system, and place themselves in coöperation with the Government to supply a uniform currency, and to prevent undue expansion. The bill gave to the banks a better circulation than the present system, and protected all interests.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) had no desire to continue the debate, and moved the previous question.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) remarked that the reading of the bill was not concluded until nearly 9 o'clock last night, when it was distinctly agreed that a fair opportunity should be allowed for its discussion. To take the vote now would be in violation of that agreement, two hours only to-day having been spent in debate.

The Speaker said that no such proposition had been made to the Chair. If the House should vote down the demand for the previous question, the bill would be open for amendment.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) remarked that he did say last night, after the close of the debate, that so far as he was concerned, he would permit amendments to be offered before demanding the previous question.

Mr. HOOPER wished to withdraw his motion to enable amendments to be offered.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected to this, unless Mr. HOOPER yielded the floor unconditionally.

The House, by a vote of 75 against 73, agreed to order the main question to be put.

The House refused to table the bill by a vote of 57 yeas against 89 nays.

The third reading of the Bank bill was ordered—83 against 67.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING called for the reading of the entire bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE raised the point, as the bill had once been read, he thought the House could dispense with a second reading.

The Speaker overruled Mr. WASHBURNE's point, quoting the rule that it was the undoubted right of any member to have a bill read through at each of its stages.

The Clerk read the bill, thus occupying an hour.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed to.

The bill then passed by a vote of 77 yeas against 64 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Virginia, Blake, Buffington, Calvert, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clements, Colfax, Conway, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Dunn, Edgerton, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Goodwin, Granger, Hahn, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Leary, Lovejoy, Low, McIndoe, McKean, McPherson, Marston, Maynard, Moorhead, Morrill of Maine, Noell, Olin, Patton, Phelps of California, Potter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Sargent, Sedgwick, Segar, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Wyck, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, White of Indiana, Windom, Worcester—77.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Ancona, Bailey, Baker, Baxter, Biddle, Cobb, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cox, Cravens, Crittenden, Dawes, Edwards, English, Goode, Grider, Gurley, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leonis, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morrill of Vermont, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Price, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Sheffield, Sheel, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Wadsworth, Wheeler, Whaley, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wilson, Woodruff, Wright—64.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill, which was passed, to construct a wagon road from West Point to Cornwall Landing, New-York.

The House took up the Senate Post-office Reform Bill.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) explaining its provisions, corrected a misapprehension in the public mind as to the registration of money letters, which is to be left voluntary. It is now proposed to have uniform letter postage of 3 cents, and reduce the 300 or more different rates for printed matter to 12 or 15 rates and to establish other important reforms, including the reduction of incidental expenses. Among the amendments now made was one striking out the clause requiring publishers to prepay postage on magazines, and adding a clause charging an additional rate for remailed letters, and providing a charge of 25 cents for letters for special delivery, so marked, and delivered day or night. Mailable matter is divided into three classes: first, letters; secondly, printed matter; thirdly, miscellaneous matter. Mr. COLFAX, in the course of his remarks, stated that he himself was, as he always had been, in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, but that the Senate was known to be hostile to it, and had so voted this Congress; and as the abolition could not therefore be carried, he was in favor of curtailing it.

No quorum being in attendance, at 9:45 adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY AT THE MUSEUM.—BARNUM has stirred up another such a crowd that he is compelled to give three performances to-day, at 1½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock P. M. This will accommodate all the ladies and children who will be sure to see that fairy little being, MINNIE WARREN, hear her sing, &c. She has already become as great a favorite as her sister, her exceeding diminutiveness, and sweet and pretty face charming every one.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—A private class, in practical phrenology, is now being formed at Dr. SHEPARD's, No. 63 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, and at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, where tickets, with full particulars, may be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana.—Max Maretzek, Madame Medori and servant, Madame Sulzer and servant, Mrs. A. Maretzek, J. Aguilino, M. Marque, M. Serra, F. Artaza, H. Sanderson, E. Herques, A. Nuno, A. Blachi, V. Morino, T. Rubio, J. Indra, Lieut. E. Berand and servant, D. Urquille, J. P. Diaz, J. P. Darsie, W. Stocker, T. H. Woolwich, J. Skeel, F. M. Muro, L. Haas, J. Labarre, J. P. Cortart, E. Doleme, A. Spadone, Dr. M. F. Linquist, W. A. Butler, J. K. Gidler, J. Knight, J. Windt, E. Mohlineer, A. Grill, G. Kummer, J. S. Rumsey, E. T. Watkins, E. Sibley, E. Oesterlink, C. C. Ricks, A. Sotolongo, M. Brod, O. Hoffman, M. Delgado, J. W. Gates, R. Barbara, R. Lucke, F. Miranda, Capt. F. A. Small, C. Roure and servant, A. Minnetti, F. Mazzoleni, Madame O. Brignoli and maid, Dr. G. T. Elliot, lady, child and servant, Mrs. L. Apgar, Miss J. Apgar, Miss A. Roe, J. A. Machado, F. Gonzales, A. Joel, M. Bruschi and lady, Mrs. Milnor, Mrs. Bayard, H. Cook and lady, G. C. Quick, A. Smith, J. Welch, F. Picker and lady, J. H. Paine, J. M. Mayorta, G. Gonzales, J. S. Pereira, F. J. Mederios, F. A. Monteiro, L. Biondi, J. Fiedler, N. Toussant.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Byrne, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Wade, Miss S. Lange, George Helmuth, J. Bruno, E. Martinez, J. E. Morse, Miss E. Bessini, E. Lanier, Mrs. V. Vizot, J. H. Gardiner, Carlos Laing, John Edmiston, George Edmiston, D. Johnston, G. Anderson, Capt. Wise, G. G. Wolf, S. W. Snowden, G. Wellington, J. Thompson, N. E. Clements, Capt. Prothero, Mr. Erickson, Capt. E. Hunter, F. White, W. F. Tunnell, Capt. Thos. G. Munroe, A. H. Simpson, Samuel Johnston, A. Gibbs, Alex. Chibault, J. Decamps, 6 deck passengers and 11 distressed seamen. Total 67.

In steamship McClellan, from New-Orleans.—Col. A. M. Shipley, Capt. C. L. Abbott, J. H. Lewis, U. S. N., Dr. Leaycock, Wm. Leaycock, Rev. Mr. Fulton, Rev. Mr. Fitch, Capt. B. Darrow, Lieut. E. B. Hall, Lieut. George M. Merrill, Surgeon E. M. Cummings, S. H. Brady, Quartermaster, Lieut. Wm. Beecher, S. G. Farbell, William Bradbury.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—G. A. Laughlin, lady and 2 children, G. Opperman, M. Bodey, Mrs. A. Williams, Miss Stothard, D. Huntville, J. Mill, L. Mill, Mrs. Richards and servant, F. Compaignero, T. Tiddman, G. Busset, D. Liberty, F. Anderson, E. O. Olowes, O. Munson, S. Goodsell, J. W. Baxter, J. Furman, Thomas Roy, Charles Small and lady, E. Wade, A. H. Dimpkin, Thomas Bowlin, Miss Bowlin, H. L. Walsh, H. D. Hart, B. Rodriguez, F. Winn, Jr., J. Fonche de Circe, G. H. Frideam, W. F. Facret, lady and child, W. T. Doucety, E. R. S. Owens, George Vonburbold, J. Staffer, B. Goldstein, Robert Trumbull, F. A. Pinkerman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 46 | Sun sets.... 5 42 | Moon sets.... 10 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 12 | Gov. Island..11 02 | Hell Gate..12 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

Cleared.

Steamers Talisman, Russel, Kingston, Jam., Walden & Booth; Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, South Amboy, W. Dalzell.

Ships Ubland, (Brem.,) Lottenbeen, London, Segor Bros.; Ticonderoga, Houghton, Bordeaux, Harbeck & Heloay; Contest, Lyons, Hong-Kong, A. A. Low Bros. & Co.

Barks Martha's Vineyard, Lace, Glasgow, Thos. Dunham; Nellie, Simpson, Sligo, Arkell, & Co.; Amethea, (Br.,) Ryan, Liverpool, F. McDonald; Clara R. Tuttle, ——, Batavia, A. A. Low Bros. & Co.

Brig Porto Plata, (Brem.,) Kehn, Porto Plata, H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Schooners E. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport Me., J. Boyn- [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The steamer Pacific would leave for New-York 18th.

U. S. steamship McClellan, Gray, New-Orleans Feb. 12, and the bar 11th, arrived off the bar 18th, at 12 P. M., having encountered heavy northeasterly gales from Hatteras up; was detained off the bar 10 hours by fog. Feb. 13, 7 P. M., passed U. S. steamship Hartford, and steamship [illegible], bound up the river; 14th, lat. 28 14, lon. 79 08, passed a U. S. steam sloop-of-war and steamer Connecticut, steering S. Left the steamship Continental, for New-York in 2 ds.

Steamship British Queen, Le Messurier, Havana Feb. 14, and Nassau 16th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Schr. Templeton, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Streak, Jan. 29, with rubber to Jed Frye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, N. W. and fresh.

BELOW—A Danish ship.

Also, 4 ships, 1 bark and 3 brigs.

Sailed.

Steamship Marion, for New-Orleans.

Steamship Talisman, for Kingston, Jam.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamship Paw-Kee, built for the Chinese trade, has been purchased by Adams Express Company, and is now loading for Hilton Head.

MARVIN & CO.,
Late STEARNS & MARVIN.
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES,
(VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT,)
No. 265 Broadway.
Warranted superior to any other Safes.
Reference to over 23,000 customers.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

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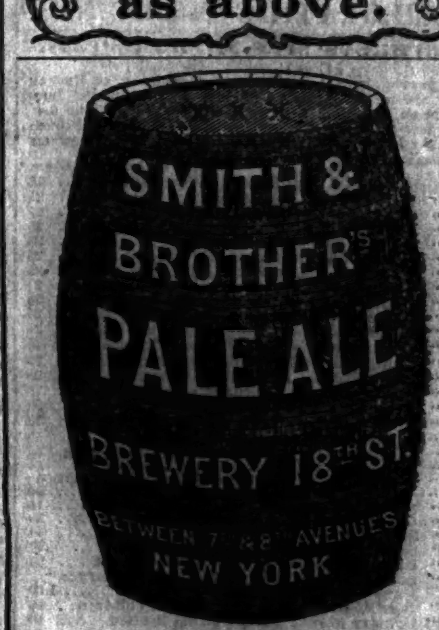

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AND IN BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS.
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
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Sugars, 10½ cents, and upward.
Flour, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per barrel.
Raisins, ½-box, $1.
Coffee, 18 to 40 cents per pound.
Currants, 12½c. per pound.
Best Hams, 10 cents per pound.
Molasses, 40 cents per gallon.
Best New-Orleans Molasses, 50 cents per gallon.
Syrups, 50 to 75 cents per gallon.
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Finest Imported WINES and BRANDIES for family use.
Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 18 cents upward, fresh ground daily; and everything else used in every family.
Call and see for yourselves.
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TAPSCOTT'S OLD ESTABLISHED PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. For LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS on GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and the Continent of EUROPE, or PASSAGE to and from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN.—REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M., on *Hard Things in the Bible, and What is to be Done with Them*. At 7½ P. M. on the *Voice of Washington to the Nation*. Singing by Mr. WATERS' Sunday School Vocalists, and chorus choir. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Singing and short addresses at 3 o'clock.

PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Lecture, by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1863, at 7½ o'clock for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Subject—*The Young Man and His Country*. Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Broadway bookstores.

TO TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN, WISHING to teach fifteen hours per week for pleasant home at an institution near the City, can address A., Box No. 127 Times Office, naming a rendezvous to-day, if possible near the Times Office. Professor of music preferred.

WANTED.—A SOBER, STEADY MAN, TO CARE horses, harness, &c., who can come well recommended from his last place. Address W. D., Box No. 213 Times Office, for two days.